

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1912—VOL. IV., NO. 299

PRICE TWO CENTS

## COMMONS ADJOURN TO SOLVE DEADLOCK AT SPEAKER'S WISH

Mr. Asquith and Bonar Law for Rival British Parties Grant Request for Delay, Hoping to End Disorder

## BLOW ATONED FOR

Winston Churchill Accepts Unreservedly Apology of Unionist Member Who Hit Him in the Face With Book



Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON.—The House of Commons met again today following the scenes of disorder on Wednesday.

Immediately after the questions Ronald MacNeil apologized to Winston Churchill for throwing the standing orders at him. Mr. Churchill accepted the apology unreservedly.

The speaker then proposed that the House should adjourn in order that he might submit proposals for meeting the present difficulty to Mr. Asquith and Bonar Law. Both gentlemen agreed to this and the House rose until Monday.

The scene in the House of Commons which ended in the complete stoppage of business was the most disorderly one which has probably ever taken place there. Not even the adjournment of the House by the speaker for an hour had the slightest effect on the attitude of the opposition.

It would seem to follow from this consequently that though the leaders took no actual part in the demonstration they are entirely in sympathy with it and have no intention of interfering. At their meeting later in the evening it is understood that they determined to continue this attitude.

That the disturbance was as carefully organized as the government defeat which gave rise to it, there can be no question, and that it is part of the deliberate policy of the opposition seems also beyond doubt. At question time there was no sign of what followed. The House seemed in a particularly easy mood. The opposition gently chaffed Mr. Burns over his care of the domestic fly and only a sudden interjection by a member who compared the front treasury bench to limpets, gave any hint of what was coming.

Before the debate began the speaker was energetically questioned as to whether Mr. Asquith's motion proposing to rescind the amendment with respect to Irish finance was in order. He admitted that there was no precedent to be found for such a motion but ruled that it was none the less in order.

The House was full when Mr. Asquith rose amid the loud cheers of his party to move that Sir Frederick Banbury's amendment be rescinded. The House gave him a good hearing and as soon as he sat down Bonar Law rose to reply.

There was no mistaking the tone of Bonar Law's speech. It was a fiery indictment of the government methods and wound up with the demand for an adjournment. This demand was lost by a majority of 109, whereupon Robert Harcourt, the member for Montrose Burghs, rose to continue the debate.

In a moment the temper of the opposition became manifest. Mr. Harcourt was shouted down and after a vain effort to make himself heard he gave up the attempt.

Sir Frederick Banbury then rose to move the amendment to Mr. Asquith's motion. He and Captain Craig, one of

(Continued on page five, column three)

## LEE M'CLUNG QUILTS; CARMI THOMPSON IS NEW U. S. TREASURER

LEE M'CLUNG

WASHINGTON.—Lee McClung, United States treasurer, resigned today. Officially regarded his action as another chapter in the strained relations between Secretary MacVeagh and former Assistant Secretary A. Pitt Andrew.

Mr. McClung said that he had no other business in view and "merely wanted to retire."

President Taft accepted United States Treasurer McClung's resignation and appointed Carmi Thompson, secretary to the President, as treasurer.

Several months ago Assistant Secretary Andrew resigned and in a lengthy letter to President Taft charged that his retirement was due to friction with and alleged inefficiency of Secretary MacVeagh. He named several bureau heads as having the same grievance. Nearly all of the employees named hastened to deny Mr. Andrew's statement. It was reported that Mr. McClung, one of those named, not only refused to deny, but wrote a letter to President Taft supporting Mr. Andrew.

Mr. McClung, United States treasurer, resigns.

Officially regarded his action as another chapter in the strained relations between Secretary MacVeagh and former Assistant Secretary A. Pitt Andrew.

Mr. McClung said that he had no other business in view and "merely wanted to retire."

President Taft accepted United States Treasurer McClung's resignation and appointed Carmi Thompson, secretary to the President, as treasurer.

Several months ago Assistant Secretary Andrew resigned and in a lengthy letter to President Taft charged that his retirement was due to friction with and alleged inefficiency of Secretary MacVeagh. He named several bureau heads as having the same grievance. Nearly all of the employees named hastened to deny Mr. Andrew's statement. It was reported that Mr. McClung, one of those named, not only refused to deny, but wrote a letter to President Taft supporting Mr. Andrew.

Mr. McClung, United States treasurer, resigns.

Officially regarded his action as another chapter in the strained relations between Secretary MacVeagh and former Assistant Secretary A. Pitt Andrew.

Mr. McClung said that he had no other business in view and "merely wanted to retire."

President Taft accepted United States Treasurer McClung's resignation and appointed Carmi Thompson, secretary to the President, as treasurer.

Several months ago Assistant Secretary Andrew resigned and in a lengthy letter to President Taft charged that his retirement was due to friction with and alleged inefficiency of Secretary MacVeagh. He named several bureau heads as having the same grievance. Nearly all of the employees named hastened to deny Mr. Andrew's statement. It was reported that Mr. McClung, one of those named, not only refused to deny, but wrote a letter to President Taft supporting Mr. Andrew.

Mr. McClung, United States treasurer, resigns.

Officially regarded his action as another chapter in the strained relations between Secretary MacVeagh and former Assistant Secretary A. Pitt Andrew.

Mr. McClung said that he had no other business in view and "merely wanted to retire."

President Taft accepted United States Treasurer McClung's resignation and appointed Carmi Thompson, secretary to the President, as treasurer.

Several months ago Assistant Secretary Andrew resigned and in a lengthy letter to President Taft charged that his retirement was due to friction with and alleged inefficiency of Secretary MacVeagh. He named several bureau heads as having the same grievance. Nearly all of the employees named hastened to deny Mr. Andrew's statement. It was reported that Mr. McClung, one of those named, not only refused to deny, but wrote a letter to President Taft supporting Mr. Andrew.

Mr. McClung, United States treasurer, resigns.

Officially regarded his action as another chapter in the strained relations between Secretary MacVeagh and former Assistant Secretary A. Pitt Andrew.

Mr. McClung said that he had no other business in view and "merely wanted to retire."

President Taft accepted United States Treasurer McClung's resignation and appointed Carmi Thompson, secretary to the President, as treasurer.

Several months ago Assistant Secretary Andrew resigned and in a lengthy letter to President Taft charged that his retirement was due to friction with and alleged inefficiency of Secretary MacVeagh. He named several bureau heads as having the same grievance. Nearly all of the employees named hastened to deny Mr. Andrew's statement. It was reported that Mr. McClung, one of those named, not only refused to deny, but wrote a letter to President Taft supporting Mr. Andrew.

Mr. McClung, United States treasurer, resigns.

Officially regarded his action as another chapter in the strained relations between Secretary MacVeagh and former Assistant Secretary A. Pitt Andrew.

Mr. McClung said that he had no other business in view and "merely wanted to retire."

President Taft accepted United States Treasurer McClung's resignation and appointed Carmi Thompson, secretary to the President, as treasurer.

Several months ago Assistant Secretary Andrew resigned and in a lengthy letter to President Taft charged that his retirement was due to friction with and alleged inefficiency of Secretary MacVeagh. He named several bureau heads as having the same grievance. Nearly all of the employees named hastened to deny Mr. Andrew's statement. It was reported that Mr. McClung, one of those named, not only refused to deny, but wrote a letter to President Taft supporting Mr. Andrew.

Mr. McClung, United States treasurer, resigns.

Officially regarded his action as another chapter in the strained relations between Secretary MacVeagh and former Assistant Secretary A. Pitt Andrew.

Mr. McClung said that he had no other business in view and "merely wanted to retire."

President Taft accepted United States Treasurer McClung's resignation and appointed Carmi Thompson, secretary to the President, as treasurer.

Several months ago Assistant Secretary Andrew resigned and in a lengthy letter to President Taft charged that his retirement was due to friction with and alleged inefficiency of Secretary MacVeagh. He named several bureau heads as having the same grievance. Nearly all of the employees named hastened to deny Mr. Andrew's statement. It was reported that Mr. McClung, one of those named, not only refused to deny, but wrote a letter to President Taft supporting Mr. Andrew.

Mr. McClung, United States treasurer, resigns.

Officially regarded his action as another chapter in the strained relations between Secretary MacVeagh and former Assistant Secretary A. Pitt Andrew.

Mr. McClung said that he had no other business in view and "merely wanted to retire."

President Taft accepted United States Treasurer McClung's resignation and appointed Carmi Thompson, secretary to the President, as treasurer.

Several months ago Assistant Secretary Andrew resigned and in a lengthy letter to President Taft charged that his retirement was due to friction with and alleged inefficiency of Secretary MacVeagh. He named several bureau heads as having the same grievance. Nearly all of the employees named hastened to deny Mr. Andrew's statement. It was reported that Mr. McClung, one of those named, not only refused to deny, but wrote a letter to President Taft supporting Mr. Andrew.

Mr. McClung, United States treasurer, resigns.

Officially regarded his action as another chapter in the strained relations between Secretary MacVeagh and former Assistant Secretary A. Pitt Andrew.

Mr. McClung said that he had no other business in view and "merely wanted to retire."

President Taft accepted United States Treasurer McClung's resignation and appointed Carmi Thompson, secretary to the President, as treasurer.

Several months ago Assistant Secretary Andrew resigned and in a lengthy letter to President Taft charged that his retirement was due to friction with and alleged inefficiency of Secretary MacVeagh. He named several bureau heads as having the same grievance. Nearly all of the employees named hastened to deny Mr. Andrew's statement. It was reported that Mr. McClung, one of those named, not only refused to deny, but wrote a letter to President Taft supporting Mr. Andrew.

Mr. McClung, United States treasurer, resigns.

Officially regarded his action as another chapter in the strained relations between Secretary MacVeagh and former Assistant Secretary A. Pitt Andrew.

Mr. McClung said that he had no other business in view and "merely wanted to retire."

President Taft accepted United States Treasurer McClung's resignation and appointed Carmi Thompson, secretary to the President, as treasurer.

Several months ago Assistant Secretary Andrew resigned and in a lengthy letter to President Taft charged that his retirement was due to friction with and alleged inefficiency of Secretary MacVeagh. He named several bureau heads as having the same grievance. Nearly all of the employees named hastened to deny Mr. Andrew's statement. It was reported that Mr. McClung, one of those named, not only refused to deny, but wrote a letter to President Taft supporting Mr. Andrew.

Mr. McClung, United States treasurer, resigns.

Officially regarded his action as another chapter in the strained relations between Secretary MacVeagh and former Assistant Secretary A. Pitt Andrew.

Mr. McClung said that he had no other business in view and "merely wanted to retire."

President Taft accepted United States Treasurer McClung's resignation and appointed Carmi Thompson, secretary to the President, as treasurer.

Several months ago Assistant Secretary Andrew resigned and in a lengthy letter to President Taft charged that his retirement was due to friction with and alleged inefficiency of Secretary MacVeagh. He named several bureau heads as having the same grievance. Nearly all of the employees named hastened to deny Mr. Andrew's statement. It was reported that Mr. McClung, one of those named, not only refused to deny, but wrote a letter to President Taft supporting Mr. Andrew.

Mr. McClung, United States treasurer, resigns.

Officially regarded his action as another chapter in the strained relations between Secretary MacVeagh and former Assistant Secretary A. Pitt Andrew.

Mr. McClung said that he had no other business in view and "merely wanted to retire."

President Taft accepted United States Treasurer McClung's resignation and appointed Carmi Thompson, secretary to the President, as treasurer.

Several months ago Assistant Secretary Andrew resigned and in a lengthy letter to President Taft charged that his retirement was due to friction with and alleged inefficiency of Secretary MacVeagh. He named several bureau heads as having the same grievance. Nearly all of the employees named hastened to deny Mr. Andrew's statement. It was reported that Mr. McClung, one of those named, not only refused to deny, but wrote a letter to President Taft supporting Mr. Andrew.

Mr. McClung, United States treasurer, resigns.

Officially regarded his action as another chapter in the strained relations between Secretary MacVeagh and former Assistant Secretary A. Pitt Andrew.

Mr. McClung said that he had no other business in view and "merely wanted to retire."

President Taft accepted United States Treasurer McClung's resignation and appointed Carmi Thompson, secretary to the President, as treasurer.

Several months ago Assistant Secretary Andrew resigned and in a lengthy letter to President Taft charged that his retirement was due to friction with and alleged inefficiency of Secretary MacVeagh. He named several bureau heads as having the same grievance. Nearly all of the employees named hastened to deny Mr. Andrew's statement. It was reported that Mr. McClung, one of those named, not only refused to deny, but wrote a letter to President Taft supporting Mr. Andrew.

Mr. McClung, United States treasurer, resigns.

Officially regarded his action as another chapter in the strained relations between Secretary MacVeagh and former Assistant Secretary A. Pitt Andrew.

Mr. McClung said that he had no other business in view and "merely wanted to retire."

President Taft accepted United States Treasurer McClung's resignation and appointed Carmi Thompson, secretary to the President, as treasurer.

Several months ago Assistant Secretary Andrew resigned and in a lengthy letter to President Taft charged that his retirement was due to friction with and alleged inefficiency of Secretary MacVeagh. He named several bureau heads as having the same grievance. Nearly all of the employees named hastened to deny Mr. Andrew's statement. It was reported that Mr. McClung, one of those named, not only refused to deny, but wrote a letter to President Taft supporting Mr. Andrew.

Mr. McClung, United States treasurer, resigns.

Officially regarded his action as another chapter in the strained relations between Secretary MacVeagh and former Assistant Secretary A. Pitt Andrew.

Mr. McClung said that he had no other business in view and "merely wanted to retire."

President Taft accepted United States Treasurer McClung's resignation and appointed Carmi Thompson, secretary to the President, as treasurer.

Several months ago Assistant Secretary Andrew resigned and in a lengthy letter to President Taft charged that his retirement was due to friction with and alleged inefficiency of Secretary MacVeagh. He named several bureau heads as having the same grievance. Nearly all of the employees named hastened to deny Mr. Andrew's statement. It was reported that Mr. McClung, one of those named, not only refused to deny, but wrote a letter to President Taft supporting Mr. Andrew.

Mr. McClung, United States treasurer, resigns.

Officially regarded his action as another chapter in the strained relations between Secretary MacVeagh and former Assistant Secretary A. Pitt Andrew.

Mr. McClung said that he had no other business in view and "merely wanted to retire."

President Taft accepted United States Treasurer McClung's resignation and appointed Carmi Thompson, secretary to the President, as treasurer.

Several months ago Assistant Secretary Andrew resigned and in a lengthy letter to President Taft charged that his retirement was due to friction with and alleged inefficiency of Secretary MacVeagh. He named several bureau heads as having the same grievance. Nearly all of the employees named hastened to deny Mr. Andrew's statement. It was reported that Mr. McClung, one of those named, not only refused to deny, but wrote a letter to President Taft supporting Mr. Andrew.

Mr. McClung, United States treasurer, resigns.

Officially regarded his action as another chapter in the strained relations between Secretary MacVeagh and former Assistant Secretary A. Pitt Andrew.

Mr. McClung said that he had no other business in view and "merely wanted to retire."

President Taft accepted United States Treasurer McClung's resignation and appointed Carmi Thompson, secretary to the President, as treasurer.

Several months ago Assistant Secretary Andrew resigned and in a lengthy letter to President Taft charged that his retirement was due to friction with and alleged inefficiency of Secretary MacVeagh. He named several bureau heads as having the same grievance. Nearly all of the employees named hastened to deny Mr. Andrew's statement. It was reported that Mr. McClung, one of those named, not only refused to deny, but wrote a letter to President Taft supporting Mr. Andrew.

Mr. McClung, United States treasurer, resigns.

Officially regarded his action as another chapter in the strained relations between Secretary MacVeagh and former Assistant Secretary A. Pitt Andrew.

Mr. McClung said that he had no other business in view and "merely wanted to retire."

President Taft accepted United States Treasurer McClung's resignation and appointed Carmi Thompson, secretary to the President, as treasurer.

Several months ago Assistant Secretary Andrew resigned and in a lengthy letter to President Taft charged that his retirement was due to friction with and alleged inefficiency of Secretary MacVeagh. He named several bureau heads as having the same grievance. Nearly all of the employees named hastened to deny Mr. Andrew's statement. It was reported that Mr. McClung, one of those named, not only refused to deny, but wrote a letter to President Taft supporting Mr. Andrew.

Mr. McClung, United States treasurer, resigns.

Officially regarded his action as another chapter in the strained relations between Secretary MacVeagh and former Assistant Secretary A. Pitt Andrew.

</div





# DANBURY MAKES WORLD'S HATS

Industry Has Grown Since 1775 and Now Amounts to Many Millions of Dollars a Year

## CITY IS FLOURISHING

DANBURY, Conn.—This city takes pride in its reputation as the greatest hat manufacturing center in the country, perhaps in the world, and in being a city of beautiful homes. Hats—those that men wear—hard and soft, smooth and "fuzzy," are produced by the million in factories here every year.

The history of hat making in Danbury dates back to 1775, when Zadoc Benedict kept a fire under one solitary hatter's "kettle" and, with the assistance of one workman and two apprentices, turned out three hats a day. There are Benedicts, direct descendants from the Zadoc of 1775, engaged in the hatting industry in Danbury at the present day, but the oldest manufacturing concern now in the business here began making hats in 1823. It is estimated that 50 per cent of all the men's stiff hats made in the United States are produced in Danbury factories.

### City Well Situated

Danbury is down in the southwestern corner of Connecticut, 65 miles northeast of New York city, and five miles east of the New York state line. It is one of the county seats of Fairfield county and is a live, bustling, progressive manufacturing city, possessed of genuine Yankee conservatism, yet fired with New York enterprise.

Few cities, even in this part of New England, are more abundantly blessed with natural advantages than Danbury. It is a city among hills, and its original settlers, who came here from Norwalk in 1684, called it Pahquioque which, in the Indian tongue, means Long Valley. This name has been perpetuated by an avenue called Pahquioque and until recently one of the local national banks now the City National Bank, bore the name. The change was made for modern business reasons. People who were not familiar with the name found difficulty in spelling it.

The residential streets of the city, broad, heavily shaded in summer, many of them crossing slightly ridges well elevated above the business center, are bordered by comfortable residences, the majority of them the homes of its working people. It is said that in Danbury more working people own their own homes than is the case in any other place in New England in proportion to population. The reason is clear, for the men and women employed in the hat industry rank above the average of New England factory employees. They are industrious, they earn good wages, and the great majority of them are thrifty. Not less than 50 per cent of the men who own and operate the factories of the city at present were journeymen hatters working for others a decade or two ago. Some of the largest and most successful establishments in the city are conducted by men who have risen directly from the ranks.

### What Factories Do

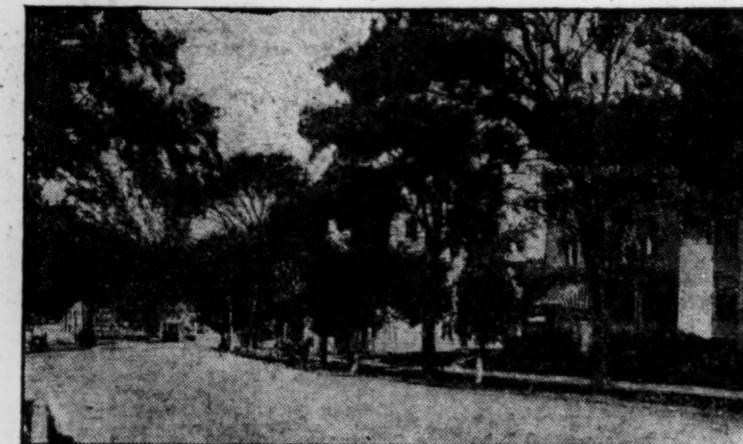
A recent census of the industrial resources of Danbury showed a total of 40 hat factories and 25 concerns that supply hat factories with machinery and materials. Nearly all of the hat manufacturing establishments produce men's fur hats. Some of them make stiff hats only, and some soft hats exclusively. Many produce both lines. It is predicted that the time will soon come when straw hat making will become an important branch of the local industry. Four large factories not classed as hat factories cut and prepare the fur used in hat making.

Rabbit's fur is the principal ingredient of the hat, and the skins from which the fur is cut are mainly imported from Australia. Two silk mills make bands and binding. Several foundries and machine shops make machinery employed in the manufacture of hats. Other shops produce the leathers, boxes, and cases.

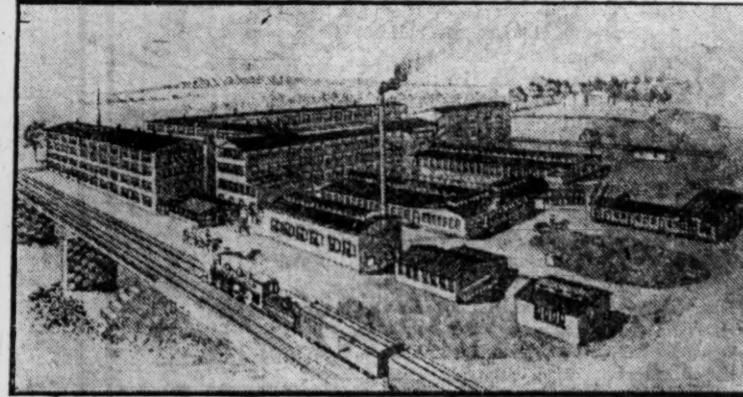
The oldest and one of the largest establishments is that of E. A. Mallory & Sons, Inc., whose plant, at Rose and Beaver streets, covers several acres of ground and gives employment to about 1000 operatives. Ezra Mallory established the business in 1823 and his grandsons are at the head of the present corporation. Charles A. Mallory is president. The capacity of the original Mallory factory, in which six or eight men were employed and all the work was done by hand, was about two dozen hats a day. It is not unusual for the present plant to turn out 500 dozen completed hats in a day.

The history of this factory is virtually the history of the industry that has made Danbury famous. One of the achievements of Ezra Mallory, son of the founder, was the introduction of sewing machines into the trimming department. That occurred in the days when sewing machines were new and comparative novelties. The first woman who operated a sewing machine in the factory was snubbed and practically ostracized by her fellow workers. But like other machinery that has come, the sewing machine was victorious over opposition of hand workers. Sewing machines were followed by blowing, forming, stretching and blocking machines and other mechanical appliances. When the Mallory factory was young its salesmen traveled their territory on horseback. From Danbury to New York and return was a three-day journey.

Among prominent concerns are: the Lee-McLachlan Company, Inc.; the Hawes, von Gal Company, Inc.; John W. Green & Sons, Inc.; the Hill & Loper Company; the Danbury Company; A. S. Davenport; the Deloher Hat Company; the A. A. Hodson Company; S. C. Hol-



View on South Main street in Danbury, Conn.



Plant of E. A. Mallory & Sons (Inc.), established in 1823, at Danbury, Conn.

### Wages, Investment, Output

Figures contained in a federal census bulletin of comparatively recent date showed that the average wages of employees of all classes in Danbury hat factories was \$510 a year. The average of men workers is \$600 and of women workers \$325. This wage disbursement gives a powerful stimulus to the city's retail trade and the business section, the heart of which is in Main street between White street and West street, contains larger and more attractive retail stores than are ordinarily found in a city of 20,000 people.

While the manufacture of hats, with allied industries and interests constitute approximately 80 per cent of its industrial strength, Danbury has other manufacturing establishments, including metal ware and silverplating factories, shirt factories, wire mills, underwear shops, foundries, machine shops, commercial printing establishments and paper box factories. There are about 125 manufacturing establishments in the city, with invested capital amounting approximately to \$5,000,000, and paying wages amounting annually to about \$3,000,000. The total value of Danbury's manufactured product is not far from \$10,000,000.

The city's railroad facilities, it is claimed, are unsurpassed in Connecticut. The most direct rail connection with New York city is by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, via South Norwalk, but work is soon to be commenced on a new rail line that will shorten the distance to New York by several miles and cut the running time and the rate of fare proportionately.

This new road, the Westchester Northern, will be built and operated under the direction of the New York, New Haven & Hartford road, and will provide a new and more direct route for the through trains of that road between New York and the Berkshire hills. Danbury will be about midway between the metropolis and the Berkshires. Ridgefield, one of the most delightful rural towns in southern New England, and a magnificent country adjacent to it, will be placed in close touch with Danbury by the new line.

The present rail facilities include, besides the South Norwalk-New York route, the double track line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford road extending to the Hudson river on the west, and to Waterbury, Hartford and Boston eastward; the Berkshire division, running north to Pittsfield, Mass., and south to Bridgeport and New Haven, and the Shepaug road, connecting Danbury and Litchfield. There is under construction an electric railway designed to connect Danbury and Bridgeport. An electric road to connect Danbury with the New York Central railroad at Golden's Bridge, N. Y., is also projected. A modern electric street railway system connects this city with Bethel, three miles south, and with Lake Kenosia, two miles west.

### Water System Superior

Danbury owns its water system. Its six reservoirs are situated in hills to the north and west and there is ample natural pressure, even for fire protection. The largest of the five reservoirs, West lake, was completed five years ago and has a storage capacity of 1,354,000,000 gallons, which is estimated to be sufficient for a place of more than twice the population of Danbury. The four other reservoirs have combined capacity of nearly 600,000,000 gallons. An abundance of pure, soft water is essential in the hat industry.

By gravity solely the contents of the sewers is carried to filtration beds beyond the city's outskirts, where by a system of broad irrigation hay and other crops produced upon the filtration farm are sold by the city to help defray the expense of maintaining the plant.

A beautiful public library building, the

gift of the White family, and liberally endowed, graces Main street. Across the way the United States government has purchased land for a federal building. In the same locality the savings bank of Danbury has recently completed a handsome new banking house and the City National bank has a similar building in course of construction.

In West street the state is building a commodious armory for the local company of the Coast Artillery corps. In Main street, near West, a commodious new theater is to be finished early in the coming year. Other public buildings of comparatively recent date include the state normal school and the Fairfield county court house, the former in White street and the latter in Main street. The new edifice of the First Congregational church, at Deer Hill avenue and West street, is conceded to be one of the finest examples of colonial architecture in New England.

No sketch of Danbury is complete without reference to its newspaper, the Danbury News, founded by James Montgomery Bailey, world-famous in his day as a humorist, and to the Danbury fair, said to be the most uniformly prosperous agricultural fair in Connecticut. Nearly 70,000 people attended the 1912 fair, held last month.

### Business Association Active

One of the city's most active organizations is the Danbury Business Men's Association, which performs many of the functions of a board of trade and is the clearing house through which new industries are interested, located and assisted.

Nearly 300 business and professional men have their names on its roll. The officers are: President, Elbridge Gerry; first vice-president, Edwin Targett; second vice-president, William C. Gilbert; secretary, Howard H. Davis; treasurer, Robert A. Lake; collector, Royal F. Foster; counsels, Judge George Wakeman; directors, Andrew R. Jones, Edward Stone, Frederick W. DeKlyn, William D. Baldwin, William C. Gilbert, M. Percy Reynolds, Frank A. Cantwell, Louis R. Heim, Eber A. Dodge, Harry B. Mallory, William A. Braun, Nathan Spiro, Augustus G. Ising, Frederick A. Knapp, G. Mortimer Rundle, Ira R. Wildman, Clarence R. Austin, Richard Meaney, John S. Fisher, Judge Robert S. Alexander, John McCarthy, E. J. Brainard, Joseph A. Serre, Frank F. Farrell, Frederick C. Benjamin, Frederick A. Hall, John McLean, Frederick L. Wilson, Judge Samuel A. Davis. The board of trade committee comprises of Willbur F. Tomlinson, chairman; W. Frederick Dobbs, E. L. Brainard, John F. Woodruff, Royal F. Foster, Edwin Targett and Jacob G. Irving.

### TOWN PLANNING CONGRESS MEETS

EDMONTON, Alta.—Members of the Dominion and provincial Parliaments, mayors and other civic officers, architects and educators from various parts of Alberta, and experts from the coast, prairie provinces and points in the United States, will attend the housing and town-planning congress in Edmonton.

Among the speakers will be George P. Smith, of Camrose, member of the provincial Parliament, author of the Alberta towns act, and Charles W. Cross, attorney-general for Alberta, who will discuss the legal amendments that would be required to meet the ideals of the movement. Clifford Jones of Calgary, will read a paper on "Canadian Legislation." Mrs. Arthur Murphy, president of the Women's Canadian Club and the Women's Press Club of Edmonton, will speak.

**DELAWARE PARK ASSURED**  
TRENTON, N. J.—A public park will mark the spot where General Washington crossed the Delaware, the 100 acres of land having been purchased by the park commission for \$10,000.

# MR. TAFT ANALYZES REPUBLICAN DEFEAT

President Says He Was Not Greatly Misled and Predicts Progressive Movement Will Fail and Result in Renewed Strength of Old Party

WASHINGTON—President Taft Wednesday gave his views of politics, policies and parties from the viewpoint of a man who has been defeated. It was his first statement for publication since the election.

The President said nothing to indicate that he expects not to be a candidate or that he expects to be a candidate in 1916. That part of the situation was put to one side as unimportant, or at least as not imminent.

The President said:

"I was very hopeful, as my position as leader required me to be, that there would be a different result. I was surprised at Mr. Roosevelt's strength as compared with the regular Republican ticket. I had hoped, on a basis of percentages, that we might pull through."

"While I was hopeful I was not in a condition of mind where the defeat greatly disappointed me, and now it would seem to me as if I had never anticipated any different situation. The criticisms and attacks upon my administration, of which I seem to have had more than has fallen to the lot of most, covering two or three years, had not prepared me for a triumphant reelection and had not greatly misled me as to my popularity among the American people.

### Glad of Opportunity

"I am very glad to have had the opportunity to be President. My tastes had been and still are judicial, but there is a very wide field of usefulness for a President, and if he can improve it in any degree he must enjoy the only real satisfaction there is in filling public office, and that is in having helped his country or his fellowmen by steps of real improvement that will really add to the progress of the government and the country.

"My own theory is that real progress does not take place in a very radical way. I think progress is accomplished step by step. I am an optimist. I believe that we are getting better all the time. I am sure the tone of politics today is better than it was years ago. Certainly that is true in national politics and I think it is true in state politics."

"But the progress that we have made is not through specific measures that can be pointed out with marked and wide difference between what was and what is; it is in the apparently less important and obvious statutes and changes that comport with the change in public opinion and the change in the individual view of what is right and what's not, of what ought to be and of what ought not to be."

"There are steps of progress that have had their inception in my administration. I had my part in it. I cannot stop to enumerate what they were, but they are on the statute books and persons who are interested will recollect them."

"That is the satisfaction in holding office. If I had been reelected I could have carried out my plans in other directions, and that, in addition to the pleasure of having the approval of my countrymen as to a second term, would have been the real pleasure of holding the second term, in that I could have done some more for the betterment of governmental methods and thus aid popular comfort and happiness."

### Contemplates Impossible

"The difficulty I find with the present Progressive program is that it contemplates the impossible. It assumes that legislation can be everything with the individual and with the government, and in that way make over the world, without making over or making allowance for the individual by individual influence and individual changes. It is holding up a prize to the followers of the cause that is quite beyond any possible realization."

"If the country could stand the burden and the injury that would follow the fundamental constitutional changes that are insisted upon in order that these reforms may be effected, I would like to see the attempt made in order that people might learn the blemishes and the impracticality and the sham character of many of the promises upon which such progress is promised."

"But the country cannot afford to turn itself over to a class of men who do not deserve to figure in any more honorable light. It would be too great a danger to the body politic. We must rely not on dangerous experiment, but on argument and on a reasonable demonstration to the people by common sense talk to end the enthusiasm of false hopes."

"The result of this election led me to what I did on the night of the election. No matter what our views of the tariff, if a radical change of the tariff from a protective to a revenue basis is wrong, the country will suffer, but it can stand it; and if it is not wrong, why then those who prophesied injury will be confuted and that is the natural action and reaction in politics."

### Normal Political Change

"Therefore one does not look forward to a Democratic administration with anything other than the view that its coming is to be expected in the normal political change, from one party to another, especially after one party has been in power so long that jealousies and factions in it have destroyed its discipline and the loyalty of its members and have injured its political prestige."

"But when a party, like the Progres-

sive party, comes forward and proposes to utterly tear down all the checks and balances of a well-adjusted democratic constitution, republican government, to destroy the limitations of executive and legislative power as between the majority and the minority, as between the majority and the individual, then the issue becomes a capital one, and it affects the permanence and continuance of our government."

"The danger is from a party whose tendency is thus necessarily destructive of what has been laboriously established for the good and happiness of mankind by the struggles of centuries and which is headed as clearly for Socialism as the Socialist party itself. It announces its purpose to stay in and retain half the votes of the old Republican party and absorb the rest."

"Those of us who are looking forward to the politics of the country beyond a mere term or two terms, ought to be on our guard to organize an opposition to the possible success of such a menace to the institutions that we revere that have been handed down to us after a test of more than 120 years, and that are the conditions as I regard them—the absolute conditions—upon which it is possible for a popular government to endure, to maintain law and order and to secure to the minority and the individual the right and liberty of property and all those other rights that are guaranteed by the constitution, like religious tolerance and the pursuit of happiness."

"It behoves us, therefore, as Republicans, to look forward to the time when, in the natural course of events, the Democrats shall have disappointed the public, to be ready to prevent that disappointment from being used by the Progressive and Socialist combination to get into power."

"No careful student of political history in any of the countries of Europe or of this hemisphere in recent decades can fail to observe the close relationship between permanence of government, stability of national politics and the maintenance of two great political parties to control the public administration."

"But don't understand me to despair. The Republican party is a party which has had a great history. The natural mistakes of our opponent will give us strength. The feeling that we are among the outs and that the other side is enjoying all the fleshpots in itself will have the effect to stir party loyalty and to minimize those differences that have seemed so great when we were all in possession of offices."

"I am, therefore, hopeful that as time goes on and as our Democratic friends feel the responsibilities of government and suffer from the attacks that always follow an attempt to carry on an administration and thus offer to us a reasonable hope of return to power, the Republican party, maintaining its principles of constitutional government, will be able to gather about it not only those who have voted for it just now, but also many who will recover from the Progressive movement and also those who voted the Democratic ticket because they preferred to defeat the Bull Moose party at all hazards."

"We may then have an instrument which will take the place of the Democratic administration when it fails in the form of a strengthened and disciplined Republican party, which will come into power on a platform sacredly maintaining our constitution and its guarantees, but sincerely promising feasible and practicable progress, capable of being initiated by definite statutes, and responding to the improved public opinion and in accord with improved individual standards of political and social morality and justice."

"The signal department of the Boston & Albany is changing Everett Junction tower, located at the New England Coal & Coke Company plant, from a single to a double track machine, which will control the new second track to be placed in service Nov. 24 between East Somerville and Chelsea.

The Adams Express Company received at South station over the Pennsylvania and New Haven roads yesterday a large shipment of Pittsburgh yard draft horses consigned to the Boston market.

The Allston shops of the Boston & Albany are rebuilding regular line full dining cars, which will be placed in Boston and Utica (N. Y.) service with New York Central lines when completed.

George Church, first trick train despatcher of the Boston & Albany, is making his semi-annual inspection of grades and sidings of the Boston division.

# Boston's Overcoat Store



Copyright by Hart, Schaffner & Marx

The CONTINENTAL cordially invites you to inspect what we believe to be the best stock of Overcoats ever shown in this city.

THE GREAT COAT FOR AUTOMOBILING—Cut extra large and full—with windshields, with belts or half belts. At

\$18, \$20, \$25, \$30 up to \$50

THE CONVERTIBLE OVERCOAT—Cut full and long in many styles of goods—friezes, chinchillas, etc., whole or half belts and without belts.

\$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35

BLACK KERSEY OVERCOATS AND OXFORD KERSEYS with velvet collars and some plain collars.

# "COLLEGE HERO" GIRLS WIN MORE APPLAUSE

Another audience of social distinction greeted the performance of "The College Hero" at the St. James theatre and encouraged by the applause of their friends the 700 young men and women put forth their best efforts to please.

One of the most popular of the score groups is the girl freshmen group, As they make their entrance they are greeted with a round of applause at every performance.

With the practise of the actual presentations before an audience, the performance has taken on an unusual

finish for an amateur production and the many chorus numbers go with a real snap. No small factor in the success of the piece is the finished playing of the music by the enlarged orchestra.

Those in the group, left to right, are Ethel Hawkins, Marian Johnson, Geraldine Jacob, Rhea Ashley, Gertrude Morrison, Bertha McDonough, Ruth Southwick, M. Blanche Fisher, Elizabeth Sturdevant, Amy La Vigne, Ethel Bailey, Vera McDonald, Allene Sullivan and Mildred Fay.



(Photo by Elmer Chickering)  
POPULAR FRESHMAN GROUP IN AMATEUR PRODUCTION

## COMMONS ADJOURN AT SPEAKER'S WISH

(Continued from page one)

cians have declared open season for the railroads.

"Any railroad that would venture to enter into an agreement with any other that could be construed into a combination in restraint of trade, traffic and transportation, would be inviting disaster not only for itself but for every railroad in the country."

### Fruit Exchange Protests

Alfred P. Lee, president of the Fruit and Produce Exchange, in a letter to Cy Warman referred to the exchange as "chagrined" indeed over current reports relative to the Grand Trunk coming to Boston. Is it possible that we who lent our energies so vigorously have been duped?" to which Mr. Warman replied in part:

"I have your note of this date. I can appreciate thoroughly how you, your associates, in fact all the people in New England who have stood so long and so faithfully on the firing line, feel over this matter. For one have not given up. I know the honest intentions and the earnest purpose of the late Mr. Hayes and of President Fitzhugh and I have the same faith in President Chamberlin, who says he will accept nothing that will not insure to New England service to which New England is entitled."

### Mayor Is Reassured

Mayor Fitzgerald today expressed surprise that London financial interests should be criticized for not supplying the necessary money for the Grand Trunk extension in view of the fact that the Boston money interests were unwilling to render assistance. In a letter he received from President Chamberlin of the Grand Trunk railroad he was informed that New England interests would be looked after and that the people here could rest assured of this.

### Gov. Wilson Says U. S. People Have Cause for Thanks

PRINCETON, N. J.—Governor Wilson today issued his Thanksgiving proclamation in part as follows:

"Another year of peace and prosperity has passed by. The life of the state and of the nation has been undisturbed by war or pestilence or disaster of any kind. We have been free to choose our own ways and have gone through the varied action of a great political campaign without violence or passion. The hope of our people has arisen with an increase of their life and God has been very gracious to us in all His dealings."

President-elect Wilson's Princeton classmate of 1879, which is one of the most distinguished classes that has ever graduated from the university, will have him as their guest of honor at a dinner at the University Club in New York on Friday night as a farewell honor prior to his departure for a month's vacation.

William S. McNaug, chairman of the state harbor and land commission, and member of the port directors, reported to the meeting of the board today the result of his meeting with Timothy E. Byrnes, vice-president of the New Haven, yesterday, when the railroad situation here was gone over in considerable detail.

### Mr. Chamberlin's Plan

Mr. Chamberlin stated in Montreal yesterday that he would be in New York today to confer with representatives of the Wabash railroad or traffic arrangements between the cities of Buffalo and Detroit, for which the contract was about to expire, and that he would call at the rooms of Mr. Mellon in the Grand Central station. Mr. Mellon, in reply to a statement that Mr. Chamberlin had said that only on the basis of a 25-year contract could the two roads come to an agreement, said he would surely accept such an advance whenever Mr. Chamberlin chose to make it.

It is understood that J. E. Dalrymple, vice-president in charge of traffic for the Grand Trunk system, and E. H. Fitzhugh, president of the Southern New England railroad, also will be in New York today.

### May Shut Out Boston

But even the consummation of such an agreement between the two roads would not, according to Mr. Chamberlin, mean the abandonment of the Grand Trunk extension to Providence, although it might mean the abandonment of the Grand Trunk extension to Boston from White River Junction in Vermont.

"No agreement that I can reach with Mr. Mellon can affect the Southern New England line in any way whatever," said Mr. Chamberlin in Montreal yesterday.

The line from Palmer into Providence will be completed, whatever arrangements we may be able to make with Mr. Mellon, and whether we make any arrangement or not."

Mr. Chamberlin was asked if it was doubtful the extension of the Grand Trunk would be built from White River Junction to Boston, and he replied:

"Quite so again. And before we are condemned for even considering the abandonment of this enterprise it may be proper for me to remind the public that we have not got a charter for so much of that railroad as would run from White River Junction down to the Massachusetts line."

William S. McNaug, chairman of the state harbor and land commission, and member of the port directors, reported to the meeting of the board today the result of his meeting with Timothy E. Byrnes, vice-president of the New Haven, yesterday, when the railroad situation here was gone over in considerable detail.

### Mr. Mellen Denies Pact

In reply to several questions yesterday Mr. Mellen said that no agreement had been as yet perfected between the Grand Trunk and New Haven roads, that he had met Mr. Chamberlin several times, but not within the past week or so.

Cy Warman, assistant to the Grand Trunk prior to his departure for New York late yesterday said: "The Grand Trunk is not trifling with the people of New England. The temper of the American public makes it extremely dangerous to do so. Already the politi-



(Photo by Elmer Chickering)  
POPULAR FRESHMAN GROUP IN AMATEUR PRODUCTION

## COMMONS ADJOURN AT SPEAKER'S WISH

(Continued from page one)

the anti-home rule leaders who seconded amendment, were heard by ministerial benches, as was Mr. Pollock, Unionist member for Warwick. By this time the language of the speakers was growing distinctly personal, and presently some one called Mr. Asquith a traitor.

The speaker at once intervened, but explained that he did not know from whom the word came. Sir William Bull immediately claimed to have uttered it, whereupon the speaker remarked that it was unparliamentary.

Captain Craig having demanded how anybody could be expected to be parliamentary, Sir William Bull reiterated the word traitor and was urged to the speaker to withdraw. He immediately did this and his exit was followed by cheers, while Mr. Pollock continued his speech. After him came two more Unionists, insisting vehemently that the government had defied constitutional practice and sounded the knell of representative government, then, a little after 7 o'clock, the attorney-general rose to reply.

In a moment he was overwhelmed with cries of "adjourn" and it became evident that the opposition had no intention of permitting him to continue. Reiterated claims for fair play on the part of the speaker were answered by Austen Chamberlain, who declared that no fair play had been given to the Unionists. The speaker declined to express an opinion on that subject, but declared, amidst loud ministerial cheers, that those who appealed for fair play ought to show it.

Then came Page Croft with the declaration that parliamentary government was finished, whilst Mr. Wyndham, Unionist cabinet minister and war minister in the last cabinet, cried "Civil war!"

A storm of cries of "adjourn" and "sit down" were then addressed to the attorney general with the result that the speaker finally interposing announced that he would adjourn the House for an hour.

The House met again at 8:30, when the speaker called upon the attorney-general. Sir Rufus Isaacs had gone no further than the words "Mr. speaker" when in a moment the storm burst out again. The opposition laughed and cheered and shouted, "adjourn! adjourn!" at the top of their voices.

After a vain effort to gain a hearing the attorney-general sat down and was immediately followed by Lord Helmsley, one of the Unionist members for Yorkshire. Lord Helmsley was exactly as successful as Sir Rufus Isaacs.

It became evident that the opposition had no intention of allowing the debate to continue.

So the ministers had sat through the scene in silence. At this period their back benches began to hiss, and loud cries of "chair, chair," supported the speaker in his effort to gain control of the House.

"No more business!" shouted Sir Edward Carson, whilst Bonar Law, Austen Chamberlain and Walter Long and all the other Conservative leaders cheered him loudly.

"No more business this Parliament!" added some one else. "No more business at Westminster! No home rule!" roared the opposition, and then Lord Helmsley sat down and the speaker again rose.

So long, he said, as the opposition stuck to parliamentary cries of "Adjourn" and "Divide" he had no power to treat them as disorderly. Now it was obvious that the opposition was determined to prevent any discussion.

The loud cheer with which this was greeted proved the accuracy of the speaker's judgment, and continuing, he announced that in scenes of such disorder he could do nothing but adjourn the House.

It was after the speaker left the chair that the most disgraceful scenes took place. Ministerialists and the opposition had to mingle in order to leave the House and there was a moment when it seemed as if actual violence might ensue.

Winston Churchill, who had been waving his handkerchief to ministerialists who was cheering the prime minister, turned for a second and waved it towards the opposition.

Ronald MacNeil, one of the Unionist members for Kent, seized the speaker's

bound copy of orders and flung it at the first lord. It struck him on the side of the head.

He turned for a moment as if to retaliate but he was dragged back by John Gulland, Scottish whip, and Sir Maurice Levy.

Gradually the House emptied amidst a scene of disorder such as probably has never been witnessed before.

Later in the evening the cabinet and opposition leaders both held meetings. No news as to the decision of the government was permitted to be made public, but an urgent whip was issued to all supporters of the coalition. It is the object of the opposition to force a general election at this moment which they regard as peculiarly favorable from their point of view for testing the opinion of the country.

What the government have decided to do remains to be seen. Mr. Balfour was absent from the House on Wednesday and was not present at the subsequent meeting of leaders. What his advice will be when he returns it is impossible to say, but the very being of Parliament is at stake.

In a moment he was overwhelmed with cries of "adjourn" and it became evident that the opposition had no intention of permitting him to continue.

Reiterated claims for fair play on the part of the speaker were answered by Austen Chamberlain, who declared that no fair play had been given to the Unionists. The speaker declined to express an opinion on that subject, but declared, amidst loud ministerial cheers, that those who appealed for fair play ought to show it.

Then came Page Croft with the declaration that parliamentary government was finished, whilst Mr. Wyndham, Unionist cabinet minister and war minister in the last cabinet, cried "Civil war!"

A storm of cries of "adjourn" and "sit down" were then addressed to the attorney general with the result that the speaker finally interposing announced that he would adjourn the House for an hour.

The House met again at 8:30, when the speaker called upon the attorney-general.

Sir Rufus Isaacs had gone no further than the words "Mr. speaker" when in a moment the storm burst out again. The opposition laughed and cheered and shouted, "adjourn! adjourn!" at the top of their voices.

After a vain effort to gain a hearing the attorney-general sat down and was immediately followed by Lord Helmsley, one of the Unionist members for Yorkshire. Lord Helmsley was exactly as successful as Sir Rufus Isaacs.

It became evident that the opposition had no intention of allowing the debate to continue.

So the ministers had sat through the scene in silence. At this period their back benches began to hiss, and loud cries of "chair, chair," supported the speaker in his effort to gain control of the House.

"No more business!" shouted Sir Edward Carson, whilst Bonar Law, Austen Chamberlain and Walter Long and all the other Conservative leaders cheered him loudly.

"No more business this Parliament!" added some one else. "No more business at Westminster! No home rule!" roared the opposition, and then Lord Helmsley sat down and the speaker again rose.

So long, he said, as the opposition stuck to parliamentary cries of "Adjourn" and "Divide" he had no power to treat them as disorderly. Now it was obvious that the opposition was determined to prevent any discussion.

The loud cheer with which this was greeted proved the accuracy of the speaker's judgment, and continuing, he announced that in scenes of such disorder he could do nothing but adjourn the House.

It was after the speaker left the chair that the most disgraceful scenes took place. Ministerialists and the opposition had to mingle in order to leave the House and there was a moment when it seemed as if actual violence might ensue.

Winston Churchill, who had been waving his handkerchief to ministerialists who was cheering the prime minister, turned for a second and waved it towards the opposition.

Ronald MacNeil, one of the Unionist members for Kent, seized the speaker's

## DISTURBERS IN HOOD PROTEST STRIKE ARE ARRAIGNED IN COURT

## A. F. OF L. TO ENTER I. W. W.'S FIELD FOR UNSKILLED WORKERS

by the Socialists, as is threatened, he will defeat the candidate selected to oppose him by more than 100 votes.

It seemed likely today that the candidate of the Socialists would be Duncan McDonald of the United Mine Workers. At least the leaders of the opposition to Mr. Gompers were seeking Mr. McDonald's support, but whether they succeed in drafting him will not be revealed until the election is reached next week.

An individual canvass of the entire delegation now in attendance at the convention of the federation, in session here, showed that the attempt to secure enough pledges against Mr. Gompers has failed. The Socialist strength, although greater than at any previous convention of the federation since that held at Norfolk, is still far from sufficient to control.

There will be a contest over the number of offices. Eugene J. Brails, general secretary of the Journeyman Tailors' Union, will be named by the Socialists and anti-administration delegates to oppose John B. Lennon for treasurer of the federation.

"It is now generally recognized," said Scharrerberg's resolution, "that the millions of so-called migratory unskilled or common laborers of this country must be organized and brought within the protecting fold of the American Federation of Labor and whereas immeasurable assistance can be rendered in this work by the members of all organized skilled crafts if they will give every possible assistance and encouragement to these workers who have been falsely led to believe that the American Federation is mainly interested in the further advancement and uplifting of the crafts already organized.

"Therefore be it resolved by the thirty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that we urge on all affiliated unions to constantly impress upon the unorganized unskilled workers that all workers are welcome under the banner of the American Federation of Labor."

The resolution also directed the executive committee of the federation to take up immediately the general organization of the unskilled workers.

The resolution will be approved by the convention. This will bring the contest to the Industrial Workers of the World, as it is certain the federation will go after the unskilled workers in the steel industry, where the I. W. W. is already strong.

Samuel Gompers will be reelected president of the federation. In addition, he will carry into office along with him most of the present officers of that body. If a real contest is made against him

he will be reelected president of the federation.

Champ Clark, speaker of the national House of Representatives, spent last night in Pittsburgh on his way to Washington. Mr. Clark expressed the opinion that there would be an extra session of Congress and a prompt revision of the tariff. He thought that a few months should suffice for this, as a number of schedules were very well considered by Congress in connection with the bills vetoed by President Taft. Mr. Clark said he was confident that the existing prosperity will continue.

## OUR PIANO SALE

Brought a Large Response

Every casual visitor to our piano room is surprised at the wonderful variety.

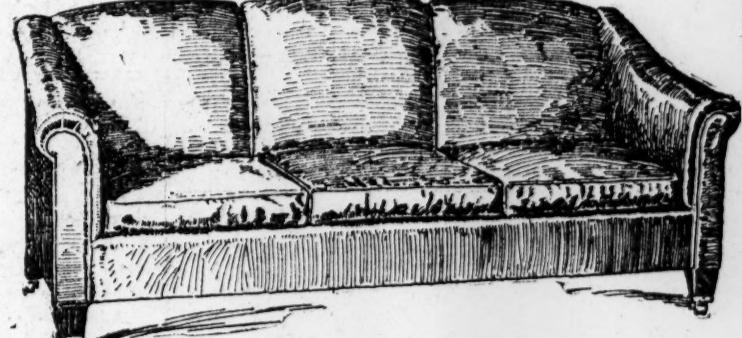
New uprights—products of well-known makers

\$141.00 \$189.00 \$295.00

Eighty-eight Note Player Piano.....\$365.00

Terms arranged if you do not wish to pay cash.

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY



## SOFA COMFORT

In this sofa we have tried to show how much comfort it is possible to put into a piece of furniture.

First the design—broad and deep, with gently sloping back.

Then the upholstery—the softest, most luxurious we could find.

And, over all, six big English cushions.

Length, 6 ft. 8 in. Price, in muslin, \$58.

## PAIN FURNITURE COMPANY

48 Canal Street

Between North Station and Haymarket Square

# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## NEW YORK VIEW OF FASHIONS

Many materials combined with fur

NOTHING is too delicate in texture or light in color to be combined with fur. Evening dresses of tulle, beaded lace, or filmy shadow styles have their lines brought out by a band of sable, Alaska or Russian. Blouses to wear with suits of cloth or velvet have a touch of narrow fur at neck and wrist; hats are edged with it whether their brims be of transparent net or of velvet. It makes covers for buttons, crowns for hats, and the more usual appurtenances in the way of neck pieces, cuffs, muffs and stoles, and no end of odd little pieces that are like small garments to be worn with the street frocks that are out in new and enticing models, writes *Fantine Field from New York.*

Serge and velvet are prime favorites for these street frocks and often there is a cutaway coat of velvet to go with the serge, which transforms it into another appearing costume. The velvet dresses are more apt to have a fur garment added for warmth when the weather demands thicker clothing, though many women wear these all winter with the aid of a warm under jacket and some of the larger neck pieces, worn with huge muffs that are the correct mode, as well as a very excellent protection from winter winds, notwithstanding all that is said to the contrary, it is a woman's own fault if she does not secure styles at once smart and comfortable.

Taupe and brown, with all the yellow tones for contrast, are leading favorites this year, with black and certain blues worn as always. As usual, when fur is the rage, velvets and velvet finished woolens are leaders in fabrics for street wear and velvet is quite as much to the fore for handsome dinner, reception and evening gowns. Velvet means velveteau usually, for this material is now so beautifully made and finished that people prefer it. Aside from its smaller cost, it outwears silk velvet many times and in the better grades is by no means cheap.

Of lace fixings for the neck there is simply no end, and many of these are attached to fancy collars and tabs of white



4300  
4785  
4909

or black satin that, adjusted in a moment, will transform a collarless house blouse into just the right effect to wear with street attire. A few such fixings allow great variety of effect at small cost or trouble, and dress up a plain costume wonderfully. Blouses of lace with touches of darker tint in velvet, net, chiffon and fur are very much worn for dress occasions, but for general wear shirt types of washable crepe silk brocades and satins are best worn.

The accompanying illustration shows designs by the McCall Company. New York, designers and makers of patterns.

## IT STANDS FOR GOOD OF PEOPLE

Housewives League adding to its numbers

DURING the past year there has been born in the United States a national movement, called the Housewives League. Its object is to make a better housekeeper, a better wife and consequently a better home. It stands for the good of the people, writes one of its members.

Far too long has the housewife allowed leaks to enter the home. At first these leaks were unconscious, perhaps, but unfortunately today they have become a part of the home.

The keynote of the present situation was struck when Mrs. Julian Heath, president and founder of this movement, publicly called the women's attention to the facts that they are mostly to blame, that they are the spenders of the men's earnings, that their power as spenders is sufficient to stem and also turn, the tide of unwarranted extravagance and waste of the country. The women of this country responded. Today this movement has members from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to the gulf of Mexico, and almost every city and town where there is not yet a group formed, is asking for information upon this subject.

The object of the league is not only to awaken the housewife to her responsibility, but to urge her also to "uphold the enforcement of laws which affect food supplies and the cost of living and to sue for further legislation, when necessary, toward that end."

An interesting meeting was held recently in Sayles hall, Brown University, Providence, R. I., hundreds of housewives being present. Mrs. Julian Heath in addressing them said: "All kinds of academic solutions of the present high cost of living have been advanced, but when it comes to the practical solution, we are to blame. Man has spent years learning to utilize the by-products of his businesses and is today making money out of what his grandfathers threw away. Women, on the contrary, are throwing away much that their grandmothers used, so we are deteriorating in our business."

Mrs. Alfred L. Lustig, president of the Providence Housewives League, presided over this enthusiastic gathering. Prof. Walter G. Everett, acting president of Brown University, extended a greeting to the housewives and further said: "It is fitting that this meeting should be held here because its object is to be so largely educational. This cause of yours is universal. We are all members of one of two classes, either the class of housewives, or those dependent on housewives for food and comfort." The names of many were added to the membership list after the meeting.

## WOMEN OF AUSTRALIA SPEAK

Plead for enfranchisement of their sisters

A PETITION signed by the president and secretary of a large number of women's organizations of the commonwealth of Australia has been addressed to the right honorable, the speaker and members of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, Great Britain and Ireland, writes a London contributor to the Monitor. The petition which is forwarded to Mr. Outhwaite, M. P., formerly resident of Melbourne, urges the necessity and importance of passing into law a measure to enfranchise the women of the United Kingdom on equal terms with men.

The petition maintains that "in the name of democracy which knows neither class nor sex, we plead for the enfranchisement of our sisters," and as a further argument it is pointed out that when Australian men come to live in England they retain their political status and are able to take part in electing their representatives to the House of Commons, while Australian women who go to England lose their status, and it is further submitted that the British Parliament "is guilty of grave injustice, in compelling the Australian

### FRENCH TEXTILES

The exhibition of French textiles from the Mobilier National, Paris, has proved to be so popular with the London public that an application was made to the French government for an extension of the period of the loan, with the result that the date of closing has been postponed to the middle of November, writes a contributor to the Monitor. The exhibition consists of a series of seven tapestries woven at the Gobelin factory for King Louis XIV of Raphael's frescoes in the Stanze of the Vatican; four Savonnerie carpets of the same period; and a collection of woven silk fabrics and embroideries of the early part of the nineteenth century.

### SLIPPER BAG

A convenient slipper bag can be made of pretty cretonne bound with white bias folding, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. Slippers can be kept clean and safe, and one can always find them tied to one's bed—handy, yet not in the way.

## SAUSAGES ARE NOW IN SEASON

Northern and southern methods of making

THERE are many methods of making sausage meat, but most of them vary in the matter of proportions only. All of them, to be perfect, require the use of young pork, but some recipes demand more fat meat than others, and some call for a combination of pork with other meat, says the Kansas City Star. Here are a number of recipes:

New York sausage meat—Take seven pounds and a half of lean, clean pork, and two pounds and a half of larding pork, and grind to a fine mince. Add three quarters of an ounce of sage and half an ounce of summer savory. Mix well, pack in sound muslin bags about half the diameter of small salt bags, dip in melted lard that will harden and keep out the air, and hang ready to use as needed. Sausages should be kept in a cool place.

Colonial Massachusetts home made bologna sausage—Take equal weights of ham, beef and veal, chop fine and season highly with salt, pepper, cloves and allspice.

To ascertain whether you have sufficient seasoning, do a little of the meat in a small cake and fry it. If it needs more, add to taste.

Now pack in well cleaned and moistened "cases," put in brine and let remain nine or ten days, then smoke for a week. If preferred, boil in the casings until tender, then dry them.

Carolina sausage—Grind together pork

in the proportion of two thirds lean meat to one third fat meat. To every 12 pounds of the meat add nine even tablespoons of black pepper and six of salt. Make up into little cakes and fry. As fast as fried pack in a stone crock and pour hot melted fat over them. Be sure all are well covered. Tie a paper over the jar and keep in a cool place.

Creole sausage—Grind together four pounds of lean fresh pork and two pounds of fat. Mix them thoroughly and season with one tablespoonful each of chili pepper and cayenne, two teaspoonsfuls of salt. Chop fine one clove of garlic and two large onions and add to the meat mixture, together with two bay leaves, a sprig of thyme and three sprigs of parsley, all finely minced, and a half teaspoonful of allspice. Mix well, then pack into prepared casings. When ready to use, according to Creole custom, fry in boiling lard or oil.

### HOME HELPS

When cutting new bread dip the knife in hot water, and the bread can then be cut as smoothly as stale.

To stop a door hinge from creaking, rub it with a lead pencil.

Before using clotheslines for the first time, boil them for a quarter of an hour. This will make them much stronger and more weather proof.

To peel apples quickly and easily, pour boiling water over them. The skins will then come off readily.

Less sugar will be necessary for sweetening sour fruit, if a pinch of carbonate of soda be added to it when it is stewed.

To remove the stains from fireproof dishes which have become brown from baking, soak them in strong borax and water.

CELERIED OYSTERS

Wash the oysters, drain and dry between towels (one pint of oysters).

Season with salt and pepper, dip in melted butter, then in fine cracker crumbs. Cook in hot buttered chafing dish. Arrange on toast, pour over white sauce and sprinkle with celery salt. Melt two tablespoons butter, add two tablespoons flour, one-quarter teaspoon each of salt and pepper, then gradually one cup of baking soda.

TRIED RECIPES

## ONE HUNDRED TALKS ABOUT OUR STORE ETHICS—No. 19

The Old School Retailer Says to His Advertiser:

"Always keep in mind that you hold a brief for our store. You speak to the mass of newspaper readers for us. You are our advocate. Your arguments must create the conviction in the minds of people that it is to their interest to trade with us. ADVERTISING has no other ends."

Shepard Norwell Company Says to Its Advertiser:

"We wish to write for our customers. Give them information of things they need. Let the dull commonplace give way to the brighter style. Win a reading constituency by being agreeable and intelligent and truthful. Secure attention by stating facts that serve our patrons."

(Continued Wednesday)  
SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

## LLOYD'S FIELD GLASSES

### "TERRAQUOSCOPES"

The 7-Power Terraquoscope is the "strongest" (largest magnification) of the Terraquoscope series. For its power, it yields splendid, clear, bright views.

Weight. Price.

Brass.... 28 oz. \$21.00 including case

Aluminum 17 oz. 27.00 and two straps

Complete Field Glass and Telescope Catalogue sent on application.

5 STORES, USE THE MOST CONVENIENT  
315 Washington St., 310 Boylston St., 75 Summer St.  
BOSTON, MASS.

1252 Massachusetts Ave., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.  
230 Essex St., SALEM, MASS.

ANDREW J. LLOYD CO.

## It Is Not Necessary to Say

What intelligent and refined people think of a clean, sincere and readable newspaper—their patronage of it and confidence in it speak louder than words.

## Monitor Subscribers Believe in Their Favorite Paper

And cheerfully support it because it is behind a movement which every progressive man and woman wants to see furthered—the publishing of a clean, readable and serviceable daily newspaper.

The Monitor is trying to do this work by leaving out the crime and scandal from the day's news of the world, by keeping its advertising as clean and honest as its news, by expressing editorial opinion that is liberal, constructive and impartial and by publishing special features which are authentic, instructive and interesting—see the paper for yourself.

2 Cents the Copy—At All Newsstands

## THANKSGIVING DECORATIONS

Odd costumes for men and women

VEGETABLE decorations will be the feature of a Thanksgiving party to be held in a country house. The turkey will be decorated with strings of cranberries, tiny sausages and small yellow onions. The centerpiece will be a large, flat round basket filled with yellow vegetables.

The appetizer will be anchovies curled in a ring of carrot resting on a small lettuce leaf. With the vegetable salad will be served small carrots molded of soft yellow cheese with a sprig of parsley in the end. The dessert will be in keeping with the dinner scheme, says the New York Sun. A garden basket made of spun sugar will be filled with ice cream vegetables with their natural color and markings. The dinner favors are to be wax bonbon boxes resembling the various vegetables.

For the dance to follow the dinner the hostess has provided vegetable costumes for men and women. There are skirts and bodices made of overlapped layers of crinkly green paper, giving the effect of fluffy heads of lettuce. The parsley costumes have a foundation of white with paniers formed of the paper parsley, a large bunch being worn at the waist, and a wreath in the hair.

The radish has been used for another costume. The bright red skirt is sur-

## Waste No Cooking Materials



On Untried Recipes. Send for the New PILLSBURY COOK BOOK with its Laboratory Tested Recipes and Eliminate Waste. They mean Sure Results. You Lose No Money in Experiment.

Just as PILLSBURY'S BEST flour is Tested and Proved in the Pillsbury Model Bakeshop, so the 230 Recipes in the

### PILLSBURY COOK-BOOK

have been proved. They cover practically all kinds of dishes—Bread, Cakes, Meats, Puddings, etc. And Every Recipe is Tested and a Success-Bringer. The name "PILLSBURY'S" stands behind them.

### Teachers and Pupils

You should have this Book. It contains over Seventy Pictures—accurate, reliable, interesting—showing the Whole Process of Flour Milling from the time the Wheat is planted until it is ground' into PILLSBURY'S BEST FLOUR. This is a Unique and Never-before-attempted Feature. The Pictures are invaluable to Industrial Geography Classes.

Send for this book. YOU NEED IT. 128 pages, 6½x8½ inches in size—attractively printed in two colors—fully illustrated—wide margins for memoranda—10 cents, stamp or coin. Address "Pillsbury," Department M, Minneapolis, Minn.

### PRESS FIRST

After a garment is basted just where you intend to sew, press before you stitch, and you will be surprised no less than pleased at the result, says Needlecraft.

To repair lace-trimmed garments, on which the lace is worn or broken, baste new lace over the old, having it a little wider, stitch, and then cut out the old lace.

The radish has been used for another costume. The bright red skirt is sur-

mounted by a deep neck ruff or bodice formed of green leaves. Little red cotton filled paper radishes are to be worn as head-dresses.

The costumes of the men might seem difficult to arrange, but they have been worked out remarkably well. The longer vegetables, as cucumbers, ears of corn, carrots and stalks of celery, have been utilized. Dark green paper, slightly striped and dotted, has made an admirable "Mr. Cucumber," while "Father Cork" is a long lanky creature of barrel yellow and white paper and flappy green crepe paper coat effect.

Vivid yellow paper with faintly outlined stripes running around has been used for the carrot costume, which has a pointed head-dress, topped with green. A whitish yellow paper, made in long strips, carries out the celery costume.

A popular place card this year shows a small hand painted turkey and is wired to hang on the water goblet. Never were the bonbon snappers, with favors, fortunes, paper headgear, charms, etc., more fascinating and appropriate than those designed for this Thanksgiving. One novelty is a large yellow crepe paper bag containing a dozen small snappers.

Among the appropriate place cards are chubby children driving turkeys made of real feathers glued to the rough edged cards.





## PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Montgomery square, a corner in the Back Bay district, is presented, showing city's first large high school in middle foreground of abutting street

### HYDRO-AEROPLANE LAUNCHING DEVICE COMPLETE SUCCESS

Machine Invented by Captain Chambers Propels an Airship From Warship Turret at 40 Miles an Hour

#### EXPERTS SEE TEST

**NEW YORK**—Editorially the Sun says this morning: "The invention of Capt. Washington L. Chambers of the navy of a catapult device to launch hydro-aeroplanes from warships is described by Glenn H. Curtiss as 'the most important achievement since wheels were put on land machines.' The device consists of a slide 30 feet long and three feet wide, down which a car bearing the aeroplane is driven by compressed air, attaining a speed of 40 miles an hour when the airship is cast off, to use a sailor's phrase."

"A test was made by Lieut. Theodore G. Ellyson at the Washington navy yard on Tuesday, the slide being mounted on a raft.

The hydro-aeroplane darted down the slide and without touching the water began to soar under perfect control. About the success of the invention there could be no doubt, for there was not a breath of wind at the time to help the airship to rise.

As the slide is constructed in sections it can be packed in small compass and easily set up on the turret of a warship, which can supply the compressed air in any force desired. The return and descent of the machine present no difficulty, for it can alight on the surface of the sea and be taken on board with a tackle.

Heretofore the only method of launching an aeroplane from a warship was to provide a platform, but it took up too much of the forward deck space. With the use of Captain Chamber's invention every ship having a gun turret can carry a hydro-aeroplane or aerobat, and the attachment of the slide may be practicable, for it would not take up much room.

Instead of a car to carry the machine greased rails would be used. Thus the aviator could be sent up at any time to reconnoitre, and reaching a height of 2000 feet he would be able to report all enemy's ships when they were not to be seen from the lookout.

The United States navy, as well as the army, has been lagging behind the European services in aviation, but the invention of the catapult launching apparatus will make up a good deal of the lost distance and give Captain Chambers, who is chief of the navy corps, a prominence which he has earned by his indefatigable experimenting.

### CAR COMPANIES BUYING LUMBER

**SEATTLE**, Wash.—Approximately 100,000,000 feet of Washington and Oregon lumber has been purchased during the last ten days by three car building companies. The lumber is to be delivered in large lots through the winter months. The firms that bought the lumber include the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, the Toronto American Car and Foundry Company, and the St. Louis Pullman Palace Car Company.

**BOARD TO SEEK REELECTION**  
ARLINGTON, Mass.—The six members on the local joint board, will be candidates for reelection at the annual town meeting next March. The board is composed of the selectmen—Jacob Bitzer, Frank V. Noyes and Herbert W. Rawson—and the board of public works—Philip Eberhardt, Henry S. Adams and Henry W. Hayes.

### RATIONAL GOLF By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

The news has scarcely reached us about Vardon's latest book when we find another had been placed on the market. "The New Book of Golf," edited by Horace Hutchinson, with contributions by Mrs. Ross, formerly Miss May Hezlet; Bernard Darwin, James Sherlock, A. C. M. Croome and C. K. Hutchinson. In reviewing it in the World of Golf, Mark Allerton says: Still another text book on golf! And there are rumors of more to follow! It is impossible, however, to extend a cold welcome to this latest applicant for room on our shelves. For "The New Book of Golf" appeals not only to the golf student eager to be told the way to hold his club, and to draw it back, and to bring it forward in order to hit the ball correctly, but to those lovers of the game who are content to play exceedingly well or exceptionally badly and who appreciate good English prose. There is a literary flavor about "The New Book of Golf," which we do not get—nor do we look for it, indeed—in the other volumes on the game.

Mr. Croome in his prologue on "How to Learn" admits that numerous cases can be cited of men who, after reading such books, have for a time played worse than they did before, but this, he hints, is because, while the knowledge acquired in armchairs is in process of assimilation, the student is apt, when he visits the links, to think overmuch about his style and to neglect, at least partially, the plain duty of hitting the ball.

The authors are careful to insist that it is this duty of hitting the ball that the students must keep in his mind. They tell us, it is true, how the ball ought to be hit and how we ought to stand in order to hit it in the right way, and so on, and so forth, but they do not burden our memory with overelaborate precepts. They lead us gently and encouragingly from one part of the game to another, persuading us that it is, after all, possible for some of us to play quite decent golf in our own peculiar way.

These contributors have such famous reputation that it is encouraging, too, to be told that they have their weak moments. They must come seldom, but that should be no reason why we should not suffer so many of them. To read this book is a sheer delight, but therein may lurk a fault, for we are apt to prefer Mr. Darwin's prose to his precepts, and Mr. Croome's tutorial style to his theories as a golf educationalist.

Sherlock gives his views on things—especially on his own game—in crisp, straightforward style, Captain Hutchinson fires our enthusiasm with tales of the giants of the game, and last, but by no means least, Mrs. Ross gives words of golden advice to the ladies.

"The New Book of Golf" is a worthy successor to the Badminton "Golf." If it be possible to learn golf from a book—and there is at least no reason why we should not learn quite a lot—then "The Book of Golf" is as good as the best.

But if the output of excellent golf text books is going to continue in this manner, I shall have positively to refuse to review them. My stock of superlatives has run short, and I find myself repeating myself.

### TO SPEND \$200,000 ON CARDIFF BEACH

**SAN DIEGO**—It is announced again by the J. Frank Cullen Company that \$200,000 will be spent in the development of the cliff and beach at Cardiff. The owners claim it should, when carried out, make one of the most striking and attractive features of the Pacific coast. The company promises that near the point a large mission bathhouse will be established, capable of accommodating hundreds of people.

The promoters also declare two approaches to the beach will be available, one around the point by the bathhouse, the other a cement lined subway entering the cliff directly opposite the business section, thence through the cliff and ending on a pier extending hundreds of feet into the water—a decided novelty in every way claim the owners.

On top of the cliff, says the Cullen company, and along its extreme edge a 20-foot cement walk will extend its entire length, furnishing a splendid view high above the surf, while a similar walk will extend the same length on the strand below.

#### MOHAIR CLIP SOLD FOR \$60,000

**SAN ANGELO**, Tex.—All of the fall clip of mohair stored in local warehouses has been sold to J. H. Cauthen of Lampasas, the heaviest mohair dealer in Texas. He bought more than 200,000 pounds at figures around 30¢ a pound. Outside of the mohair stored at Kerrville there is now none for sale this year.

#### UNIVERSITY NEEDS \$500,000

**FAYETTEVILLE**, Ark.—President J. H. Reynolds of the University of Arkansas, is busy preparing the biennial report of the institution. The president says that the university needs \$500,000 in new buildings to put the institution alongside the universities of the sister state.

#### CORNEILLE BOOK BRINGS \$1200

**NEW YORK**—The Robert Hoe library auction scored a new high price level Wednesday, when \$1200 was paid by James F. Drake for a copy of a book by Pierre Corneille, a tragedy printed at Versailles in 1760.

## PEACE WORKERS TURN THEIR ACTIVITIES TO TEACHING OF ENGLISH

Twentieth-Century Club Section Plans to Carry Language to Women and Others Denied Schools

### VOLUNTEERS ASKED

Believing that international peace work lies at our very doors, the committee on international relations of the Twentieth Century Club is going about to meet it in an unusual but thoroughly practical way. Finding that there are a large number of persons in Boston who do not speak English and who are unable to take advantage of the numerous opportunities of learning the language held out by the public schools and Young Men's Christian and other associations, the committee purposes to take the language to them.

The idea is still largely in formative stage, but it has advanced far enough for the committee to make a public call for voluntary teachers. These are requested to communicate with the secretary of the committee, Miss Mary A. Wilcox, at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy streets. As they are accepted they will be assigned to pupils and groups of pupils who have signified a desire to learn the language of the land of their adoption.

It is expected that these pupils will be mostly women—women with small children who cannot get away to attend evening or afternoon classes; women who, perhaps, cannot leave home at all, but must have the instructor come direct to them. Considerable attention is being given to the needs of wage earners, both men and women, in learning the English language, but the woman at home, the mother, has heretofore received practically no attention, yet it is generally known among teachers and others working among the immigrant peoples that a lack of a knowledge of English works havoc with parental discipline. The child learns the new tongue and new ways rapidly, giving him a distinct advantage over his parent, for he can say what he will about the laws and customs of the new country.

A lack of English also holds the woman back from a ready assimilation of American ways and tends to withhold from her many advantages she might otherwise have. Being unable to attend courses and classes by reason of her little ones and the belief that such things are not for her, she has failed to progress as have other members of her family.

While it is expected that the new pupils will be made up largely of mothers, there have been found a number of young men who also are in need of just such work as the committee is trying to give. Pupils are being found chiefly through the cooperation of the settlement houses. When it can be so arranged classes will be held at these houses or in school buildings. Otherwise the teacher will go into the homes and in some instances will have but one pupil at a time.

The war department's decision on the present application is final. We will not allow any further encroachments on the navigable waters around the city. That, however, need not deprive New York of its supremacy as a port if the harbor improvement engineers will study the situation. There isn't any need of cutting into the North river shore line to provide piers of adequate length. There are many ways of building landing places, such as oblique piers or bulkhead landing stages.

"When the city has enough foresight to plan its piers with some regard to the necessities of the situation I don't think there will be any more controversies of this kind. It surely isn't the government's business to plan New York's piers for her. It is the city's business and so far the city fathers have acted in the most short sighted manner on this question."

The authors are careful to insist that it is this duty of hitting the ball that the students must keep in his mind. They tell us, it is true, how the ball ought to be hit and how we ought to stand in order to hit it in the right way, and so on, and so forth, but they do not burden our memory with overelaborate precepts. They lead us gently and encouragingly from one part of the game to another, persuading us that it is, after all, possible for some of us to play quite decent golf in our own peculiar way.

These contributors have such famous reputation that it is encouraging, too, to be told that they have their weak moments. They must come seldom, but that should be no reason why we should not suffer so many of them. To read this book is a sheer delight, but therein may lurk a fault, for we are apt to prefer Mr. Darwin's prose to his precepts, and Mr. Croome's tutorial style to his theories as a golf educationalist.

Sherlock gives his views on things—especially on his own game—in crisp, straightforward style, Captain Hutchinson fires our enthusiasm with tales of the giants of the game, and last, but by no means least, Mrs. Ross gives words of golden advice to the ladies.

"The New Book of Golf" is as good as the best.

But if the output of excellent golf text books is going to continue in this manner, I shall have positively to refuse to review them. My stock of superlatives has run short, and I find myself repeating myself.

### THREE BATTLESHIPS TO BE ASKED OF NEXT CONGRESS BY NAVY HEADS

WASHINGTON—Because Congress last year appropriated money for only one dreadnaught, the construction of three great battleships will be asked by the navy department this year, it was learned on Wednesday.

Secretary Meyer, Assistant Secretary Winthrop and the various chiefs of the navy department spent Wednesday in closed conference discussing the features to be embodied in the annual report, which will be submitted to Congress soon after the session convenes next month.

Recommendations for the number of cruisers and other vessels will be in accord with the battleship policy, an increased number being asked for to offset the reduction made in last year's naval appropriation bill.

## H. P. HOOD & SONS WIN GOLD MEDAL

AT THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW, CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER TWO, NINETEEN HUNDRED & TWELVE, IN COMPETITION WITH EIGHTY-ONE SAMPLES FROM THE UNITED STATES & CANADA

### Market Milk

#### GOLD MEDAL

H. P. HOOD & SONS  
BOSTON, MASS.

Score . . . 96.9



### Certified Milk

#### GOLD MEDAL

Pleasant Valley Farm  
GENESEE, WIS.

Score . . . 96.0



AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS BY THE  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

"FAMOUS FOR QUALITY"

## H.P. HOOD & SONS

Order of Our Salesmen  
Write or Telephone

### NEWS BRIEFS

#### NEW CLUB TO STUDY CIVICS

CHICAGO—A new co-educational club with the title of "The Forum for the Study of Political Science and Government," and with a list of 100 charter members, has just been organized, and will hold its first formal opening meeting on Sunday, Nov. 17.

#### PUPILS TO LEARN TO STUDY

WHITTIER, Cal.—An experiment unique among the high schools is being tried in the Whittier Union high school by Principal C. C. Albertson. Believing that to learn to study successfully is more essential than to merely learn a lesson, Principal Albertson will establish a special study room for those pupils who wish to give some time and effort to methods of study.

#### QUEEN'S ALUMNI IN TURKEY

KINGSTON—Queen's University alumni in Turkey at present are: The Rev. Alex. MacLachlan, Smyrna; the Rev. J. P. McNaughton, Bardizag; Mr. Lawrence, Smyrna; Miss McCallum, Smyrna; Miss Gordon, Marash; the Rev. Sarkis Manongian, Rodosto.

#### START WORK ON TERMINAL

MINNEAPOLIS—The Electric Short Line has commenced to assemble railroad material on its terminal site between Aldrich and Colfax avenues at Second avenue north, and expects to have cars running by April, 1913. According to W. L. Luce, it is believed that the roadbed will be completed and the rails laid shortly after the first of the year.

#### SUNDAY SCHOOLS TO MEET

ST. LOUIS—More than 1500 delegates from all over the state, about 100 of which will be from St. Louis, are expected to attend the fourth annual state convention of the Missouri Sunday School Association at Kansas City Nov. 19 to 21.

#### ASB BIDS FOR NEW BUILDING

MINNEAPOLIS—The executive committee of the board of regents of the State University has asked for bids on the new chemistry building, for which an appropriation of \$405,000 was made at the last session of the Legislature and it is probable that work will be started on the foundation not later than Dec. 15.

#### PLAN \$100,000 CHURCH

TACOMA, Wash.—Plans for the new \$100,000 church to be erected by the First Methodist Episcopal church trustees at South Fifth and I streets, have been filed with the city building inspector, Scott Snyder. The first permit for building was taken out to cover the foundation, at the cost of \$20,000. The church will be constructed on the unit system, a permit to be taken out for each separate unit.

#### EXPECT REMOVAL OF MINT

CARSON CITY, Nev.—In the disassembly of the mint here, and consolidating the duties of melter with those of cupeller and assayer, many persons believe the government has taken its first step toward the removal of the mint from Carson.

ANCIENT STANDPIPE RAZED

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The municipal board of water commissioners wrecked the old brick and iron standpipe at the pumping station at Front and North streets. The pipe is one of the city landmarks. It has been standing since 1873. When the pipe was built, almost 40 years ago, it cost \$30,000.

## KAISER'S GIFT TO NEW YORK

NEW YORK—A framed photograph of Emperor William was presented to Mayor Gaynor Tuesday, by Consul General Faleke, in recognition of the courtesy shown to officers and men of the German fleet in New York.

The photograph is mounted in a heavy gilt easel frame and shows the Kaiser in uniform. In the upper left hand corner is the signature, "Wilhelm R. I.", and in the upper right hand corner, the date "1912". The frame is surmounted with the imperial crown and is decorated with a design in which Prussian eagles and medallions of the imperial arms alternate.

#### UNITED STATES GRANGE MEETS

SPOKANE, Wash.—The annual convention of the national grange opened a two weeks session here Wednesday with representatives from 36 states in attendance. Some discussion is to be given banking laws.

### THE BEST BATTERIES FOR BOTH P



For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

**STENOGRAPHER**, 22, single, residence Glendale, 10th and 1st, Boston; good references; \$150 a week; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston, tel. OX 2560. 19

**STENOGRAPHER**, 30, single, residence Malden; knowledge of bookkeeping; good references, education and experience; mention 7000; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston, tel. OX 2560. 19

**TEACHER OF DRAWING**, etc., desires employment; would also tutor in regular studies; best references, MRS. A. ESTERLINE, 180 Holland st., New York. 19

**TEACHER (visiting), 20, single, residence Land; AI; experience, references and education; knowledge of 7 languages. MRS. G. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2560. 19**

**TEACHER**, 54, single, residence Haverhill; good references and experience; awaits appointment; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2560. 19

**TEACHER**, 20, single, residence Haverhill; AI; experience, references and education; knowledge of 7 languages. MRS. G. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2560. 19

**THOROUGHLY RELIABLE**, capable American woman, just given up own home, needs place to live with business people; entire work; references, MARGARET BRINE, 27 Upton st., Boston. 19

**TWO YOUNG COLORED GIRLS** desire employment; general table or chambermaid housekeeper. MRS. M. ALBERT, 65 Northampton st., Boston. 19

**TUTORING**—24, single, residence Boston; desires part-time work; able to do translating or research work; awaits offer; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston, tel. OX 2560. 19

**VISITING GOVERNESS**, experienced French teacher, can write; references, ELISABETH FUYAT, 336 Harvard st., Cambridge. 18

**VISITING GOVERNESS** desires to teach French to two children; teach; desires apply by letter. YEAMME HUCKY, 40 Isabella st., Boston. 14

**WANTED**—American woman desires position as working housekeeper in family; as attendant. MRS. ELLA M. SKILLINGS, 21 Paulina st., West Somerville, Mass. 14

**WANTED**—Situation as managing housekeeper by English maid; would go to western states; efficient; none but first-class people need apply. MRS. RUTH FORD, 360 Massachusetts av., Suite 2, Boston. 16

**WANTED**—Housekeeping or any position of trust; excellent references. MRS. A. COLTER, 90 Calendar st., Dorchester, Mass. 18

**WANTED**—Laundry work to take home. MRS. A. WILLIAMS, 46 Warwick st., Cambridge. 18

**WANTED**—Laundry work at home by capable laundress; refers by permission to Burgess, 25 Willard rd., Brookline; will call for references; same. Apply to MRS. H. HILL, 10 Townsend pl., Boston. 19

**WANTED**—By middle-aged lady, position as attendant of companion; elderly person; of one or two years; MRS. S. STEPHENS, 12 Middle st., Braintree, Mass. 19

**WOMAN** would like sewing by the day; good seamstress and first class fitter. MRS. E. HURFORD, 1583 Washington st., Suite 2, Boston. 19

**WOMAN** would like laundry work to take home or apartments to care for; references, furnished. MRS. CATHERINE WILLIAMS, 2 Greenwich st., Boston. 16

**WOMAN** (middle-aged) wants work by light cleaning; good cook; good home for light work; References, MARY NUGENT, 10 Tremont st., suite 1, Roxbury, Mass. 16

**WOMAN** (middle-aged) American, Protestant; would like position as companion to elderly maid or attendant. MRS. F. DODD, 100 Grand ave., Gramercy Park, New York. 16

**WOMAN** (middle-aged) wants to take charge of her home; good seamstress; good references; MARY RICHARD LEONARD, 200 Bowdoin st., Allston, Mass. 14

**WORK EVENINGS**, assisting at parties, tea rooms and saloons where service is needed; wanted by respectable colored woman. MRS. MARY RICHARD, 51 Hubbard st., North Cambridge, Mass. 16

**WORKING HOUSEKEEPER**—Capable American woman desires position in family; where child may stay with her; light; good cook; best reference. MRS. K. CORBETT, 12 Bond st., Boston. 19

**YOUNG GIRL** wishes position in some family; helping lady of the house, or taking care of children; Protestant. EDNA WHELDORFF, 180 Harvard st., Cambridge, Mass. 14

**YOUNG LADY**, residence Boston, desires part-time position as bookkeeper and typewriter; knowledge of stenography and switchboard; steady, willing worker. MISS MARY E. CORBETT, 12 Bond st., Boston. 19

**YOUNG WOMAN** desires accommodating, or work by day. SUSAN GORMLEY, 8 Ferdinand st., Boston. 18

**YOUNG LADY** would like plain sewing by the day; Call or write to LAURA MARIA OWENS, 236 Walden st., Cambridge, Mass. 16

**YOUNG LADY** 4 years' experience; would like general office work position; rapid typewriter; good; references. MRS. A. L. TWISDEN, 624 Oxford st., Cambridge, Mass. 20

**YOUNG LADY** would like position to read to an elderly person a few hours in the afternoon. ESTHER MACKET, 150 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass. 16

**YOUNG WOMAN** (36), capable but inexperienced, would like care of child or infant; out of town preferred. MARY L. STOWELL, 126 Park st., Dorchester, Mass. 18

**EASTERN STATES**

### HELP WANTED—MALE

**ASILE MANAGERS**—GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York, require the services of able managers; must be of neat appearance and furnish first-class references. Apply at superintendent's office, main building.

**BUTCHERS** wanted; experienced; good cutters and first-class salesmen; apply by letter only. L. OPFENHEIMER, 2637 Second av., New York. 19

**DRAPERY HANGERS** wanted. Apply at superintendent's office, main building, GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. 16

**FURNITURE FINISHERS**, thoroughly experienced; wanted by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. 14

**GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.**, New York city, require experienced salesmen for their meat department; no lugging or main bldg., before 10 a. m. 21

**GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.**, New York city, require the services of upholsterty drapery hangers. Apply SUPT'S OFFICE, main bldg. 21

## EASTERN STATES

### HELP WANTED—MALE

**GROCERY BACKERS** and order clerks, wanted by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER COOPER COMPANY, located at, superintendents' offices, main buildings.

**OUTSIDE MEN** for upholstery department wanted. Apply at superintendent's office, main building, GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. 16

**PACKERS** and stock clerks, experienced wanted by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. 16

**REPRESENTATIVES** wanted throughout northern and northwestern New York, also Ohio, for "Everybody's" vacuum cleaner. 16

**TEACHER OF DRAWING**, etc., desires employment; would also tutor in regular studies; best references, MRS. A. ESTERLINE, 180 Holland st., New York. 19

**TEACHER (visiting), 20, single, residence Land; AI; experience, references and education; knowledge of 7 languages. MRS. G. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2560. 19**

**TEACHER**, 54, single, residence Haverhill; good references and experience; awaits appointment; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2560. 19

**THOROUGHLY RELIABLE**, capable American woman, just given up own home, needs place to live with business people; entire work; references, MARGARET BRINE, 27 Upton st., Boston. 19

**TUTORING**—24, single, residence Boston; desires part-time work; able to do translating or research work; awaits offer; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. OX 2560. 19

**VISITING GOVERNESS**, experienced French teacher, can write; references, ELISABETH FUYAT, 336 Harvard st., Cambridge. 18

**VISITING GOVERNESS** desires to teach French to two children; teach; desires apply by letter. YEAMME HUCKY, 40 Isabella st., Boston. 14

**WANTED**—American woman desires position as working housekeeper in family; as attendant. MRS. ELLA M. SKILLINGS, 21 Paulina st., West Somerville, Mass. 14

**WANTED**—Situation as managing housekeeper by English maid; would go to western states; efficient; none but first-class people need apply. MRS. RUTH FORD, 360 Massachusetts av., Suite 2, Boston. 16

**WANTED**—Housekeeping or any position of trust; excellent references. MRS. A. COLTER, 90 Calendar st., Dorchester, Mass. 18

**WANTED**—Laundry work to take home. MRS. A. WILLIAMS, 46 Warwick st., Cambridge. 18

**WANTED**—Laundry work at home by capable laundress; refers by permission to Burgess, 25 Willard rd., Brookline; will call for references; same. Apply to MRS. H. HILL, 10 Townsend pl., Boston. 19

**WANTED**—By middle-aged lady, position as attendant of companion; elderly person; of one or two years; MRS. S. STEPHENS, 12 Middle st., Braintree, Mass. 19

**WOMAN** would like sewing by the day; good seamstress and first class fitter. MRS. E. HURFORD, 1583 Washington st., Suite 2, Boston. 19

**WOMAN** would like laundry work to take charge of her home; good seamstress; good references; MARY RICHARD LEONARD, 200 Bowdoin st., Allston, Mass. 14

**WORK EVENINGS**, assisting at parties, tea rooms and saloons where service is needed; wanted by respectable colored woman. MRS. MARY RICHARD, 51 Hubbard st., North Cambridge, Mass. 16

**WORKING HOUSEKEEPER**—Capable American woman desires position in family; where child may stay with her; light; good cook; best reference. MRS. K. CORBETT, 12 Bond st., Boston. 19

**YOUNG GIRL** wishes position in some family; helping lady of the house, or taking care of children; Protestant. EDNA WHELDORFF, 180 Harvard st., Cambridge, Mass. 14

**YOUNG LADY**, residence Boston, desires part-time position as bookkeeper and typewriter; knowledge of stenography and switchboard; steady, willing worker. MISS MARY E. CORBETT, 12 Bond st., Boston. 19

**YOUNG WOMAN** desires accommodating, or work by day. SUSAN GORMLEY, 8 Ferdinand st., Boston. 18

**YOUNG LADY** would like plain sewing by the day; Call or write to LAURA MARIA OWENS, 236 Walden st., Cambridge, Mass. 16

**YOUNG LADY** 4 years' experience; would like general office work position; rapid typewriter; good; references. MRS. A. L. TWISDEN, 624 Oxford st., Cambridge, Mass. 18

**EASTERN STATES**

### HELP WANTED—MALE

**ASILE MANAGERS**—GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York, require the services of able managers; must be of neat appearance and furnish first-class references. Apply at superintendent's office, main building.

**BUTCHERS** wanted; experienced; good cutters and first-class salesmen; apply by letter only. L. OPFENHEIMER, 2637 Second av., New York. 19

**DRAPERY HANGERS** wanted. Apply at superintendent's office, main building, GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. 16

**FURNITURE FINISHERS**, thoroughly experienced; wanted by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. 14

**GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.**, New York city, require experienced salesmen for their meat department; no lugging or main bldg., before 10 a. m. 21

**GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.**, New York city, require the services of upholsterty drapery hangers. Apply SUPT'S OFFICE, main bldg. 21

## EASTERN STATES

### HELP WANTED—MALE

**BOOKKEEPER**, accountant, with experience, best of references as to character and ability; will go anywhere. Address A. V. BARNES, 263 Liberty st., Newburgh, N. Y. 14

**BOOKKEEPER**, d. e., desires position, controlling and ledger clerk, etc.; personal expenses; good references. JOHN J. O'CARROLL, 120 E. 41st st., New York. 18

**CHAPERONE**—Young man desires position to drive private car; good references. WM. R. BLACKMAR, 230 W. 13th st., New York. 18

**CHAPERONE**—Young man desires position to drive private car; good references. WM. R. BLACKMAR, 230 W. 13th st., New York. 18

**COOK**—Young man desires position to drive private car; good references. WM. R. BLACKMAR, 230 W. 13th st., New York. 18

**CLOTHING SALESMAN**—Young man desires position to drive private car; good references. WM. R. BLACKMAR, 230 W. 13th st., New York. 18

**COOK**—Young man desires position to drive private car; good references. WM. R. BLACKMAR, 230 W. 13th st., New York. 18

**COLLECTOR**—Young man desires position to drive private car; good references. WM. R. BLACKMAR, 230 W. 13th st., New York. 18

**COLLECTOR**—Young man desires position to drive private car; good references. WM. R. BLACKMAR, 230 W. 13th st., New York. 18

**COLLECTOR**—Young man desires position to drive private car; good references. WM. R. BLACKMAR, 230 W. 13th st., New York. 18

**COLLECTOR**—Young man desires position to drive private car; good references. WM. R. BLACKMAR, 230 W. 13th st., New York. 18

**COLLECTOR**—Young man desires position to drive private car; good references. WM. R. BLACKMAR, 230 W. 13th st., New York. 18

**COLLECTOR**—Young man desires position to drive private car; good references. WM. R. BLACKMAR, 230 W. 13th st., New York. 18

**COLLECTOR**—Young man desires position to drive private car; good references. WM. R. BLACKMAR, 230 W. 13th st., New York. 18

**COLLECTOR**—Young man desires position to drive private car; good references. WM. R. BLACKMAR, 230 W. 13th st., New York. 18

**COLLECTOR**—Young man desires position to drive private car; good references. WM. R. BLACKMAR, 23

## TWO NOMINATIONS BY GOV. FOSS STIR POLITICAL LEADERS

State House Officials and Others Discuss Question of Confirmation of Norman H. White and Dr. Briggs

### NEW PARTY FIGURES

Political leaders and officials at the State House are exhibiting much interest in contemplating the action of the executive council at its regular weekly meeting next Wednesday relative to confirming the nomination by Governor Foss of Norman H. White of Brookline to be chairman of the new commission on economy and efficiency for the commonwealth and of Dr. L. Vernon Briggs to be chairman of the state board of insanity. These nominations were sent to the council Wednesday, but under the rules will lay over for a week before action is taken on their confirmation.

With respect to Mr. White's appointment many legislators say that the latter probably has been more often at odds with the Governor during the past two years than any other political leader.

In view of the political opposition that has continued between the Governor and Mr. White, the latter's friends regard his appointment as a tribute to his fitness to head the new economy commission. The interest concerning the confirmation of Mr. White's appointment lies chiefly in another direction. Soon after the formation of the Progressive party Mr. White joined its ranks and served during the campaign as manager of the Progressive interests in Worcester county. This appointment is the first one of importance to be made from among enrolled members of the Progressive party and the interest to politicians comes in the action to be taken on it by the overwhelmingly Republican council. Their action is expected to reflect in a measure the policy to be pursued by the Republican leaders during the coming year toward the new party and its leaders.

The appointment of Dr. Briggs has aroused interest in political circles because the council refused to confirm his appointment to a place on the board last year and because of the earnest effort that has been made to have the Governor retain Dr. Herbert B. Howard of Boston, whom Dr. Briggs is appointed to succeed.

### ART PAGEANTS ONE TOPIC AT WOMEN'S CLUBS

Mrs. Cyrus Dallin of Arlington Heights, designer of several artistic pageants which have been given in this country, will read a paper on "The Educational Value of Pageants" at the conference of the art department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs on Dec. 5, in the Museum of Fine Arts.

Huger Elliott will speak on the educational facilities of the museum, following a greeting by Dr. Arthur Fairbanks, director.

In the afternoon Philip J. Gentner, director of the Worcester Art Museum, will give an address on "American Impressionism in Painting," illustrated by lantern slides.

### BOSTON PRIZE TERRIERS MARCH AT END OF SHOW

Boston terriers make their final exhibit today in Horticultural hall, for tonight the annual specialty show of the Boston Terrier Club closes with the parade of champions. Sixteen members of canine aristocracy will make their appearance in this event. Considering the fact that there are only about 30 champion terriers in the world, a simple mathematical process shows the importance of the parade to the dog world.

Never before has there been such a gathering of dogs of this kind in Boston, both from the point of view of numbers and of quality. The team and brace classes are being seen this afternoon. In the evening there also will be the judging of specials.

#### CAMPFIRE GIRLS MEET

The Campfire Girls, 37 in number, attached to the Broadway Baptist church, Cambridge, held their first council last night at the church. Miss Alice E. Harrington, physical director of the Y. W. C. A. of Cambridge, guardian, directed the session. The Rev. A. T. Kempton told the story of the "Melese and Mohawk Indians." The girls appeared in their Indian costumes.

#### HEADS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

WASHINGTON—Daniel White has been appointed chief geologist of the United States geological survey, to succeed Waldemar Lindgren, who has resigned to become Rogers professor of geology and head of the geological department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

#### ARGUE FERRY QUESTION

WASHINGTON—The supreme court heard arguments on Wednesday as to whether the United States government or the state of New Jersey shall fix ferry fares on the Hudson river.

### ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

#### ARMY ORDERS

WASHINGTON—Lieut.-Col. T. R. Rivers, assigned to thirteenth cavalry, and will proceed from the Philippines as soon as practicable after March 1 to the United States.

Lieut.-Col. G. H. Sands, thirteenth cavalry, transferred to seventh cavalry, Feb. 1 to San Francisco and take trans- port Feb. 5 for Manila.

Col. W. A. Nichols, general staff, detached member of army retiring board, San Francisco, vice First-Lieut. L. H. Cook, sixth infantry, relieved.

First Lieut. T. C. Walker, medical re- serve corps, relieved duty Fort Wright, N. Y., Nov. 25 and proceed to Fort Rodman, Mass., for duty and report by letter to commanding general eastern division.

The resignation of First Lieut. F. B. Upham, C. A. C., has been accepted.

#### NAVY ORDERS

Rear Admiral A. B. Willis, detached director of navy yards, Dec. 31, 1912, to special duty, navy department.

Capt. W. S. Smith, detached board of inspection and survey for ships, Nov. 30, 1912, to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., as engineer officer.

Capt. Emil Theiss, detached assistant to director of navy yards, Dec. 15, 1912, to member board of inspection and survey for ships.

Lieut. Harvey Delano, to navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. G. O. Carter, detached naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill., to the New Jersey.

Lieut. (junior grade) B. H. Bruce, detached to Baltimore, to the Kearsarge as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. (junior grade) E. F. Johnson, detached the New Jersey, home wait orders.

Surgeon W. H. Bell, detached department of sanitation, Canal Zone, Panama, home wait orders.

Surgeon F. A. Asserson, detached naval hospital, Boston, Mass., to the Minnesota.

Surgeon J. T. Kennedy, detached receiving ship at New York, N. Y., to naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Surgeon Jacob Stepp, detached the Missouri, to the Montana.

Surgeon J. L. Neilson, commissioned a surgeon in the navy from July 29, 1912.

Surgeon F. W. S. Dean, commissioned a surgeon in the navy from Aug. 7, 1912; detached navy yard, New York, to Atlantic reserve fleet.

Surgeon C. F. Ely, commissioned a surgeon in the navy from Sept. 2, 1912. Passed Assistant Surgeon Roy Cuthbertson, to receiving ship at New York. Passed Assistant Surgeon A. H. Allen, detached the Hannibal, to Atlantic reserve fleet.

Passed Assistant Surgeon B. F. Jenkins, to the Washington.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. M. Kerr, commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the navy from April 14, 1912.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. H. Renne, detached the Montana, to the Missouri.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. G. Ziegler, commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the navy from April 14, 1912.

Assistant Surgeon N. R. Sullivan, commissioned an assistant surgeon in the navy from Nov. 1, 1912.

Assistant Surgeon R. F. Sheehan, detached the Minnesota, to the Hannibal.

Pay Inspector H. A. Dent, detached accounting officer, to purchasing pay officer and pay officer, naval home, Philadelphia, Pa.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. E. McDonald, detached navy yard, New York, to accounting officer, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. E. McDonald, detached navy yard, New York, to accounting officer, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Tennessee and the Montana have left Philadelphia for Gibraltar.

The Paul Jones is at San Pedro.

The Rainbow and the Cincinnati are at Shanghai.

The Iroquois and the Vicksburg have left Santa Barbara for Mare Island.

The Tacoma is at Galveston.

The Caesar is at Monte Christi.

The Utah, the Virginia, the Rhode Island, the Illinois and the Michigan are at Hampton Roads.

The Minnesota, the Ohio and the Idaho are at Lynnhaven bay.

The Vermont, the Beale and the Stringham are at Norfolk.

### ETHICAL MEETING TOPICS ARRANGED

Conferences on religious and ethical topics are to be held soon under the auspices of the Twentieth Century Club, at the club hall on Joy street, at which several interesting questions will be discussed. The calendar follows:

Nov. 19, "Social Ethics and Statistics and the Problem of Free Will"; Prof. Rudolph Eucken of Jena to lead.

Nov. 26, "Where and How Can Religion be Taught?" Prof. E. D. Starbuck to lead.

Dec. 4, "The Possibility of a Modernized Liturgy"; the Rev. Oscar E. Maurer, Center church, New Haven, to lead.

Dec. 11, "Can the Church be Either Progressive or Democratic?" the Rev. Frank L. Paradise to lead.

### BAY STATE NEWS

#### MELROSE

At a hearing given by the committee on buildings of the aldermen last evening members of the patriotic societies advocated the adoption of a minimum rate for rental of the front part of them. It is probable that the city government will place the rental at \$75 per annum for each of the patriotic societies, with the exception of the Grand Army post. The Melrose Woman's Club has also voted to hold their meetings in the Grand Army hall of the new building at an annual charge of \$200.

#### BRIDGEWATER

The free delivery goes into effect tomorrow. The territory to be covered by carriers has been divided into four routes.

There will be three deliveries daily and the carriers are Edward W. Gorman, Richard Benton, Benjamin F. Taylor and Thomas F. Feeney.

#### HOLBROOK

The Friendship Club has elected: Mrs. Millie Paine, president; Miss Helen Thayer, vice-president; Mrs. Alice Thayer, secretary; Mrs. Grace Porter, treasurer.

The Ladies Sewing Circle of the Winthrop Congregational church will hold a musical entertainment in the vestry this evening.

#### STONEHAM

The Calumet Club will give its annual concert in the armory hall on Nov. 20.

Stoneham lodge, K. of P., will give its annual entertainment and ball in the armory tomorrow night.

Mrs. Ellen M. Walker, national president of the Daughters of Veterans, conducted the annual inspection last night.

#### MEDFORD

The Hillside Men's Club has adopted plans for the construction of a clubhouse on Boston avenue to cost \$2500.

At the directors' meeting of the Medford Trust Company, a dividend of 4 per cent was declared and \$5000 added to the surplus fund.

#### WINTHROP

Secretary Chase of the New England Watch and Ward Society will speak to the Baptist Brotherhood next Tuesday evening.

Henry L. Gideon will give a lecture-recital at the meeting of the Winthrop Woman's club Friday afternoon.

#### WINCHESTER

The annual dancing party of the Winchester Clerks Association will be held tonight.

Gilbert Swett has been appointed manager of the high school track team and Howard Proctor elected captain of the football team.

#### CHELSEA

Powderhorn lodge, N. E. O. P., will hold a costume party in its hall Friday evening.

#### QUINCY

The course of entertainments by the Powell Club of the First Methodist Episcopal church will begin Dec. 12.

At the next meeting of the Current Topics Club next Tuesday evening Mrs. Harriet Bell will read a paper on "Municipal Ownership of Railroads."

#### DORCHESTER

The course of entertainments by the Powell Club of the First Methodist Episcopal church will begin Dec. 12.

#### MISS CURTIS WILL SPEAK

Miss Frances G. Curtis, who is a candidate for election to the school board, has accepted an invitation to address the members of the ward 10 Good Government Association in Greeley hall at 168 Massachusetts avenue on the night of Dec. 2.

### TRADESMEN HONOR FRANCIS O'CONNOR RETIRING OFFICER

Francis P. O'Connor, retiring president of the retail trade board of Boston Chamber of Commerce was presented with a silver loving cup at a complimentary dinner tendered to him by his associates on the board at the Boston Athletic Association last night.

The gathering, which was informal, was a surprise to Mr. O'Connor.

Among those present were Frank W. Bailey, Charles Cook, George Dutton, A. Lincoln Filene, Herbert R. Lane, Otto J. Piehler, Walworth Pierce, Edwin A. Shuman, A. P. Smith, Walter Powers and H. L. Dillingham, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. basketball team.

#### ROCKLAND

Ralph Llewellyn has been elected captain and Frank A. Baker manager of the Y. M. C. A. basketball team.

#### MALDEN

A. L. Hitchcock, city treasurer, has made a loan for five months with N. W. Harris & Co. of Boston for \$200,000 at 4.33 per cent, the highest rate the city has paid for a number of years.

#### SCENE AT RETAIL TRADE BOARD DINNER



Gathering in honor of retiring president of association

Left to right: Otto J. Piehler, Walworth Pierce, Herbert R. Lane, Walter Powers, George Dutton, C. S. Cook, Francis P. O'Connor, A. L. Filene, H. L. Dillingham, A. P. Smith, Edwin A. Shuman, Frank W. Bailey.

# Classified Advertisements

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

### WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

#### DUMBYS CANDY SHOP

VERY SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK  
To more widely introduce our Saturday Special Chocolates, we will sell for the remainder of this week 2000 lbs. each day for the following:  
1. Large Scotch Wafers.....\$1.15  
2. Confectionery, regular 25¢ kind, for.....\$1.15  
Seconds, from our Factory, fresh, value  
20c to 60c, 2 lbs. for.....\$1.15  
For the benefit of old, many patrons during the holiday season, we shall maintain a branch where our full line can be obtained, at 90 Summer St.  
81 PORTLAND ST., 90 SUMMER ST.

#### FUR ROBES

RUSSIAN SEAL SKIN ROBE  
FOR SALE  
Private party wishes to sell beautiful (natural color) Russian Seal Skin Fur. Large lining with thick silk backlining, size 54x32 inches never used. Generic bargain, \$100 cash. Apply ROBINSON, 104 West 8th st., New York City.

#### BOOKS

POSITION ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for standard books, encyclopedias, news, International Encyclopedia, complete libraries in any number of vols. purchased from any part of world. Correspondence invited. WILLIAMS BOOK STORE, 349 Washington st., Boston

#### REAL ESTATE—CANADA

##### GET YOUR CANADIAN HOME FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

Why farm on high prices worn out land when the rich soil and soil for growing wheat in MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA, the great Provinces of Western Canada. The first prairie \$300 per acre for the best wheat in the world was awarded to Western Canada farmer at the New York Land Show. Any one can own land in

## PLAYHOUSE NEWS

### THE THIRD GENTLEMAN IN "THE WINTER'S TALE"

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Managerial "cuts" in Shakespearean productions having been the rule, the Third Gentleman in "The Winter's Tale" has hitherto been conspicuous to students of the play for his absence. Now that this personage, for to call any one of so inflated a dignity a mere person would be a misnomer, could be represented by any one. Only to an actor with an innate sense of the ridiculous could the role be properly given.

When Mr. Nigel Playfair makes his hurried entrance, bursting with the most recent intelligence, you are confident he will fittingly uphold the dignity of Paulina's steward. Court news, even with the gravest, will always find an ear, and a crumb dropped from an Olympian board is always appetizing. But here, indeed, is a perfect feast of Olympian gossip actually spread for the vulgar. To the question as to whether the king has found his heir, an affirmative answer is given, backed by circumstantial evidence that defies scepticism.

Here, at least, is a positive fulfilment of prophecy, and a fulfilment not in an uncomfortably abstract and mystifying way, so profoundly unsatisfactory to the man of common sense, but an actual fulfilment in physical shape, a perfect triumph for the oracle, and a pious joy to the faithful, not wholly indifferent to profane opinion. To the narrator, however, the substance of the information is in its generously embroidered detail. Not every day is it given to a gentleman of fine imagination and chaste sentiments to wallow in his emotions. In the following exquisite line he depicts the feelings of a parent in the extravagance of his actions: "then again worries him his daughter with clipping her."

The picture it calls up is provocative of hysterics. A child restored to her father only to have her best frock crumpled. Why, to speak of her as "worried" is to greatly underestimate the sensations of a young lady. Only the invincible ignorance of a man could possibly find so inadequate a term. "But oh!" says this gentleman, conscious of what is proper in a female moved by antagonistic feelings; "the noble combat that twixt joy and sorrow was fought in Paulina's. She had one eye declined for the loss of her husband, another elevated that the oracle was fulfilled."

What an altogether admirable example of everyone's idea of what a woman should do. Did not the "Egotist" hold that a woman's most admirable quality was fidelity to himself? "His reliet," he cries in an agony of self pity as he calls up a picture of his Clara possibly bestowing herself upon another. Again, to treat of the other organ of perception, "elevation." Is not piety naturally becoming to a woman? That Paulina should acquiesce in the inscrutable ways of Providence, though a courtly partiality was shown in this particular instance, was a beautiful trait so characteristic of her sex.

"Art added to ivory," was Mr. Playfair's rendering of this character. He carried with him the air of a winged messenger, the bearer of the latest news endowed with extraordinary privileges. His gestures were almost pontifical, yet there was no condescension in his attitude; he gave of his abundance. But it was the humanity of this man of noble emotions that proved so captivating. The illustration of his mistress' feelings would have drawn tears from the proverbial stone. Never before has the elevation of one eye to the depreciation of the other done so much. The Third Gentleman of "The Winter's Tale" remains, indeed, an abiding incident in a notable production.

### PROF. TRIPP READS "HENRY IV"

An enthusiastic audience applauded Walter Bradley Tripp in Huntington Chambers hall last evening in his admirable presentation of "Henry IV," part I.

In commenting on this seldom acted play Mr. Tripp said that unfortunately, from his point of view, the historical plays of Shakespeare had been passed over in favor of the tragedies. This he said was to be deplored since in his estimation, one should be understood in order to comprehend the other. He cited Hamlet as being Shakespeare's greatest tragic creation, and Falstaff as his greatest comic character.

A brief sketch of the play and its characters Mr. Tripp proceeded to portray the monarch Henry IV, himself a usurper, in turn the object of countless conspiracies. The reading commences with one of the most noteworthy of these, and ends with its complete collapse. The monarch was portrayed as haughty, determined, showing no quarter where his royal authority is questioned.

There was dignity and pathos in Mr. Tripp's interpretation of the King's unhappiness over his madcap son, Prince Hal, and in this it was difficult to know which is uppermost, the King or the father. It is plain here that the King, in common with others, perhaps even with the prince himself, wholly misunderstands the man. In comparing the fame and prowess of Henry Percy with the escapades and apparent degeneracy of Prince Hal and his wild companions the King has not discerned that latent nobility of character and keen sensitiveness to honor which later culminates in the complete regeneration of the man, and makes him one of the greatest of England's kings.

Falstaff was portrayed as a jovial creature with an over supply of avoiduous. The scene of the holdup, wherein Falstaff and his companions having secured their booty are themselves robbed by Prince Hal and Poins in disguise, the fabrications with which Falstaff attempts to cover up his cowardice, and his utter sangfroid at being outdone,

### Third Gentleman in Barker London Revival of "The Winter's Tale"



(Copyright by the Daily Mirror Studios)

NIGEL PLAYFAIR

were full of merriment, as projected by the clear-cut comic skill of Mr. Tripp. Next Wednesday evening Evelyn Thomas will read the "Electra" of Euripides.

### BOSTON NOTES

E. M. Newman opens his course of travel talks Friday evening and Saturday afternoon at Symphony Hall with a tour of Holland.

Charles Cherry, who comes to the Hollis Monday evening in "Passers-By" was seen here as leading man with Miss Maxine Elliott.

"Madame X" is drawing so well at the Castle Square that it will be continued through next week, Nov. 25, "Othello."

The St. James theater stock company will appear next week in "The Great Divide," with matinees daily except Monday.

Through Mme. Rachel Boyer of the Comedie Francaise, Mrs. Caroline King has made arrangements for Paul Chute and Miss Amelia Burnham to give a series of dances in France. Mme. Boyer says the American dancer should have as much showing as the foreigners, without reference to comparison of their work.

### TO CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY GHENT TREATY

NEW YORK—The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of peace among English-speaking people, dating from the Ghent treaty of December 24, 1814, is being arranged by the national committee, of which Colonel Roosevelt is honorary chairman, Andrew Carnegie chairman and Elihu Root, Levi P. Morton, William Jennings Bryan, Adlai E. Stevenson, Alton B. Parker and Joseph H. Choate, honorary vice-chairmen.

"Art added to ivory," was Mr. Playfair's rendering of this character. He carried with him the air of a winged messenger, the bearer of the latest news endowed with extraordinary privileges. His gestures were almost pontifical, yet there was no condescension in his attitude; he gave of his abundance. But it was the humanity of this man of noble emotions that proved so captivating. The illustration of his mistress' feelings would have drawn tears from the proverbial stone. Never before has the elevation of one eye to the depreciation of the other done so much. The Third Gentleman of "The Winter's Tale" remains, indeed, an abiding incident in a notable production.

### PROF. TRIPP READS "HENRY IV"

An enthusiastic audience applauded Walter Bradley Tripp in Huntington Chambers hall last evening in his admirable presentation of "Henry IV," part I.

In commenting on this seldom acted play Mr. Tripp said that unfortunately, from his point of view, the historical plays of Shakespeare had been passed over in favor of the tragedies. This he said was to be deplored since in his estimation, one should be understood in order to comprehend the other. He cited Hamlet as being Shakespeare's greatest tragic creation, and Falstaff as his greatest comic character.

A brief sketch of the play and its characters Mr. Tripp proceeded to portray the monarch Henry IV, himself a usurper, in turn the object of countless conspiracies. The reading commences with one of the most noteworthy of these, and ends with its complete collapse. The monarch was portrayed as haughty, determined, showing no quarter where his royal authority is questioned.

There was dignity and pathos in Mr. Tripp's interpretation of the King's unhappiness over his madcap son, Prince Hal, and in this it was difficult to know which is uppermost, the King or the father. It is plain here that the King, in common with others, perhaps even with the prince himself, wholly misunderstands the man. In comparing the fame and prowess of Henry Percy with the escapades and apparent degeneracy of Prince Hal and his wild companions the King has not discerned that latent nobility of character and keen sensitiveness to honor which later culminates in the complete regeneration of the man, and makes him one of the greatest of England's kings.

Falstaff was portrayed as a jovial creature with an over supply of avoiduous. The scene of the holdup, wherein Falstaff and his companions having secured their booty are themselves robbed by Prince Hal and Poins in disguise, the fabrications with which Falstaff attempts to cover up his cowardice, and his utter sangfroid at being outdone,

### SECRETARIAL WORK THEME OF CONFERENCE

"Secretarial Work" will be the subject of the vocational conference to be held at Perkins hall, at 4 o'clock, this afternoon, by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 204 Boylston street. Miss Evelyn Walker, registrar at Simmons College; Miss Marguerite Kimball, Radcliffe 1904, secretary to Bishop Lawrence; Miss Harriet Buckingham, secretary at Radcliffe, and Miss Alice H. Grady, formerly secretary to Louis D. Brandeis, and now financial secretary of the Massachusetts Savings Bank Insurance Association, will make brief speeches on secretarial work as they have found it. The object of the conference is to give college students, and other women interested in professions other than teaching and library work, first hand information regarding the nature of secretarial work as a possible vocation.

Opportunity for asking questions of the speakers will be given at the close of the program. These Thursday afternoon conferences will be continued for several weeks, and any one may attend by securing a free ticket at the union.

### GREAT DRYDOCK TO BE EXTENDED

HONOLULU—Contracts for the \$1,000,000 extension of the Pearl harbor drydock have been drawn up and are ready for signatures. The parties besides the federal government are the Hawaii Dredging Company and the San Francisco Bridge & Construction Company.

### JUSTICE OF PEACE UPHELD

After Daniel P. Sheen, assistant United States district attorney, had argued that Charles H. Safford of Quincy, a justice of the peace, had acted in good faith when he issued search warrants without authority the executive council yesterday dismissed the petition for the revocation of Mr. Safford's commission brought by Thomas J. Barry as counsel for Yee Wah, a Chinese merchant. The search warrants were served by a customs inspector.

### \$25,000 FIRE IN WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Worcester Dusbury Mill Company's frame building at 101 to 105 Shrewsbury street was destroyed by fire today. Crossed electric wires caused the fire which did \$25,000 damage.

### FOUNDATIONS DONE FOR NEW LABORATORY AT HARVARD COLLEGE

Now that the foundations have been completed, the work on the new T. Jefferson Coolidge Jr., Memorial laboratory at Harvard University will soon take form as it is expected to have the building fully equipped and ready for occupancy next fall.

Given to the college by T. Jefferson Coolidge '50, the structure is named in memory of Mr. Coolidge's son, of the class of 1884, and is placed near the Wolcott Gibbs Memorial laboratory for research, beside the Peabody museum. It will form the second of the connected group of buildings planned by the division of chemistry.

Senator Root has proposed that the celebration begin on Feb. 17, the date of the ratification of the treaty, and that for a given five minutes all social and business activities so far as practicable should cease throughout the English speaking world.

It also has been proposed that the celebration have a place in the Panama Pacific exposition.

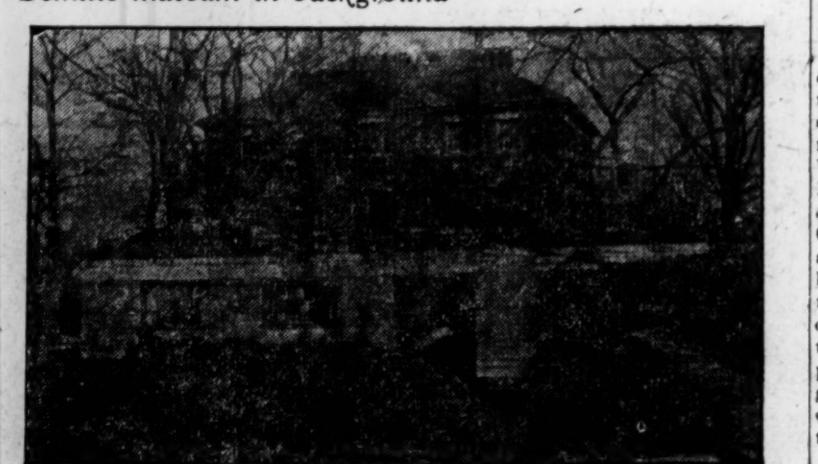
### CANADA RECEIVES NEW SEAL

OTTAWA, Ont.—The great seal of Canada for the reign of George V. has just reached Ottawa. Up to the present the Dominion has been getting along with the great seal made for the reign of King Edward VII. and bearing his effigy. This has been done by the same of the British authorities while a new great seal was being cut in the royal mint at London.

### AD CLUB MAY BUILD HOME

SPOKANE, Wash.—The construction of a ten-story building to be the home of the Spokane Ad Club is being considered by the trustees of the club. The erection of a \$500,000 building, with plunge, theater, ballrooms, assembly rooms and offices, with stores on the first floor and private rooms, is proposed.

*Foundations for Coolidge memorial laboratory with Semitic museum in background*



(Photo by Monitor staff photographer)

## HELPFUL, UNSELFISH POLICY TOWARD CHINA URGED

### Eminent Speakers at History Conference at Worcester Unanimous in Stand Against Interference

### U. S. SHOULD LEAD

Professor Hart Declares There Should Be Another Enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine in This Country

WORCESTER, Mass.—The news from Peking that Liang Men Ting, the Chinese minister of foreign affairs, had resigned his portfolio owing to differences with other members of the cabinet, introduced a new note for discussion at the second session of the Clark University history conference today.

Visiting Chinese have expressed surprise at the resignation of Liang Men, but it was said by them that it was true that the reported Russian move for the autonomy of Mongolia was the cause, then the foreign minister, who was determined to maintain the territorial integrity of the country, could have done nothing else. It is declared likely that the Mongolian question will now prove one of the chief items on the program, although the respective discussions will have to be along informal lines, since every minute has already been assigned to notable speakers.

When the session began it was expected that Willard Straight, who was the presiding officer, would have something to say about the loan in which he played so prominent a part. Mr. Straight, however, confined his remarks to a formal introduction of the first speaker, Edward W. Capen, organizing secretary of the Hartford School of Missions. Dr. Capen discussed "Western Influence in China" and gave an account of his recent tour of special sociological and missionary research in the far east.

As Mr. Straight is down on the program for an address on "The Loan Question," it is expected that the one-time consul general of the United States in Mukden will place before the conference the American side to the intricate banking problem. Mr. Straight can furnish data to show justification the six powers had for their demand that China accept terms and conditions as laid down by them.

Among the speakers during the day were Y. S. Tsao, a student at Harvard University and the secretary of the Chinese students alliance in the United States. Mr. Tsao spoke on the relation of return students to the Chinese revolution. The young man is a graduate of Yale University, where for three years he was winner of the first prize in class oratorical contests.

Other papers read were by J. O. P. Bland of England on "The Suppression of the Opium Traffic" and by Masajiro Honda, editor of the Oriental Review, on "The United States and Japan in China within the past decade."

### "Hands Off" Urged

Unmistakable in its earnestness and its meaning, the protest so far registered by the speakers before the Clark University history conference against foreign interference in the affairs of China sounds warning that concerns governments, financiers, educators, all who in one way or another are affected by the change that has taken place in the far east.

"China for the Chinese," is the burden of the addresses purporting to show how important it is that the young republic be not loaded down with what it does not desire. College professors, who have studied the economic and the ethical aspects of the situation; travelers, who have investigated out of curiosity; commercial men, who have lived long in the Orient; teachers in the schools of China, Chinese students in the United States, and leaders in the industrial development of the republic, all unite in saying that there can be no halfway measure or all that has been gained will go for naught.

The new building will have a separate plant for ventilation. In the basement besides this, there will be a lecture room to accommodate 72 students, a storeroom and a preparation room. On the first floor will be located the director's office with four private laboratories, a darkroom, and a balance room where the delicate scales will be kept.

The second floor will contain a class laboratory with an adjoining balance room accommodating 28 men, two private laboratories with balance-room and darkroom, while the third floor will be devoted to a large laboratory with a balance room for 56 men.

### Nations Form Trust

"The new holy alliance for China," declared Professor Hart, "is nothing but the old holy alliance of Europe in another form. That alliance wanted to make a policy for Europe and failed. What have we now? The six powers—England, Russia, France, Germany, Japan and the United States—say to China, 'We want to loan you money, and we want to tell you how we are to be paid.' I say, the Chinese dread to see this thing imposed upon them. They do need money, but why must we tell them that in this and this way must payment be made, and then, in the bargain, impose other conditions that no one would dare propose to any other nation?"

"The great powers objected to see China independent and prosperous insofar

### One of America's Foremost Workers for Fair Play for Chinese Republic



(Photo by J. E. Purdy, Boston, Mass.)

G. H. BLAKESLEE

as this prosperity would benefit the Chinese directly. The powers have forced China to set the lowest possible custom duty on its imports, so as to make room for their own products. The United States has no business in this company. China has always objected to the action of Europe.

"If there is one thing that the Chinese dislike more than another it is the sending of foreign troops into its territory. The case of Manchuria has always been a warning to them that once the strangers are in it is next to impossible to get them out. Russia sent her troops to guard the railroad and they built a town and settled down for good."

Professor Hart spoke about the character of the Chinese, how it was ignorance of the real merit of this people that had created so much trouble. He said that while he deprecated the fact that foreign entrance into China had resulted in certain territorial supervision, yet he felt that it would not have been best for the Chinese to have been left to themselves.

### Powers Selfish

But he considered the action of the big nations a blot on civilization. He saw that it was not because they wished to benefit China that the others took such interest in China's affairs, but to serve their own interests. Professor Hart asserted that it had come to this pass that Europe considered that the far east existed for Europe's benefit.

"And then we have this holy alliance," concluded Professor Hart. "The powers no longer find it possible to get individual privileges, and therefore we have this collective procedure. The loan is nothing less than a demand. You take our money, for you get no money elsewhere, is the sum and substance of the edict. The holy alliance of old, of which I have spoken, would have done the very same thing to the United States had it been able, but it ran up against the Monroe doctrine and it was this doctrine that wrecked it."

"For 50 or 60 years the idea has existed that China is on the map to furnish an opportunity for others. The Chinese of today naturally resent this. Let us say 'Hands off China' and that would be the right course for the United States to take. It needs the annunciation of another Monroe doctrine and we should be the first to recognize the republic."

Major Seaman to some extent went over the same ground as Professor Hart, but he infused a new element of interest by showing his long residence in the Orient and his great capacity for absorbing and instructing will find a splendid and new opportunity. But before Dr. Eliot comes before the conference as a speaker there will be many others who will be worth listening to.

As for the Chinese, who have already been before the conference, Chin-tao Chen, as already intimated, discussed the financial question in their various bearings. Dr. Chen divided his subject into three parts, the financial problem before the revolution, the state of finance during the struggle and the future prospects. There is probably not another man in the ancient empire who could better point out the defects and the dangers of foreign financial interference, as he put it, than Dr. Chen. He said that it was absolutely out of the question to submit to such terms as were imposed by the

# World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

## EUROPEAN NEWS GIVES MARKETS STRONGER TONE

Fluctuations Somewhat Erratic but Good Gains Are Made by Active Issues Result of Balkan Development

## COPPERS HIGHER

Fluctuations were somewhat erratic and trading was active on the New York exchange this morning. Opening prices were substantially higher than last night's closing. Further gains were made during the first few minutes and then prices eased off.

Decided improvement in the Balkan situation and the strong probability that there would be no general European war encouraged operations on the bull side. Excellent fundamental conditions in this country were also dwelt upon as a factor on the constructive side. Conservative houses are advising caution, however.

American Cotton Oil, which has been strong for several days, was up more than a point at the opening today. Lehigh Valley, Reading, Canadian Pacific and Steel were conspicuously strong. Bethlehem Steel was in demand. Smelting was weak.

There was better demand for United Fruit on the local exchange. Stocks generally were stronger during the early transations.

Reading opened up 3% in New York at 172 and improved further before midday. American Cotton Oil opened up 1% at 57 1/4. National Lead was weak. After opening off 3% at 61 1/2 it declined more than a point further. Bethlehem Steel opened up 1% at 43 and sagged off. American Smelting was up 3% at the opening at 79% and declined more than a point, recovering before midday. Amalgamated Copper opened up 3% at 84% and advanced well above 85. Canadian Pacific was up 2 points at the opening at 26 and sagged off fractionally.

United Fruit opened up 1 1/2 on the local exchange at 185. It advanced to 185 1/2 and then declined to 183. Edison Electric opened unchanged at 279 and improved 3% points before midday. Quincy opened off 1/2 at 85 and then advanced 2 1/2 before noon.

Some stocks were lower and some higher in the New York market during the afternoon. On the local exchange the copper stocks, particularly Isle Royale, Wolverine, Copper Range, Mohawk and Old Dominion, made good advances on the report that there would soon be a heavy buying movement in the metal market. Pond Creek Coal was higher.

LONDON—American railway shares after making a good ending in official session turned easier on the curb. In other departments late prices were almost generally at the best of the day and the tone partook of buoyancy.

Consols were at the top and strength in home rails evidenced an oversold condition. There was a good demand for Brazilian rails for both accounts. Foreigners were lifted on the Turkish armistice negotiations.

A demand was apparent for mines and oils. Rio Tinto left off 1% higher at 74 1/2. Continental bourses closed firm.

## THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

**Advance**

Consols money	75
do account	1/2
Amalgam.	43%
Atchison	108%
Canadian Pacific	265%
St. Paul.	1/2
Erie	34%
do 1st pf.	52
Illinois Central	128%
New York Central	117%
Pennsylvania	123%
Reading	173%
Southern Pacific	111%
United States Steel	75%
do pf.	112%

\*Decline.

**NEW YORK CURB**

NEW YORK—Curb market quiet and irregular: Standard Oil of California 168 @ 170, Manh. Trans 1 1/2@1%, Oil Fields of Mexico 2%@2%, Braden 9@9%, Wettlaufer 23@24.

## THE WEATHER

**UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY:** Rain tonight and probably Friday; brisk to high northerly winds.

**WASHINGTON**—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Rain or snow tonight and probably Friday; brisk to high north winds.

The western storm which was central yesterday morning over Ohio has moved very slowly during the last 24 hours. It is now centered over Ontario and is causing cloudy and rainy weather in all the eastern districts east of the Mississippi river. An area of high pressure central this morning over Minnesota is producing pleasant weather with low temperatures in the northwestern sections.

**TEMPERATURE TODAY**

8 a.m. .... 43@12 noon ..... 42

Average temperature yesterday, 47 17-24.

**IN OTHER CITIES**

New York ..... 62@Portland, Me. .... 40

Buffalo ..... 64@Albany ..... 50

Nantucket ..... 50@Des Moines ..... 60

Washington ..... 72@Pittsburgh ..... 64

Detroit ..... 50@Milwaukee ..... 64

Jacksonville ..... 80@Denver ..... 60

Kansas City ..... 58@St. Louis ..... 62

San Francisco ..... 62

**ALMANAC FOR TODAY**

Sun rises ..... 6:34@High water.

Sun sets ..... 4:23 2:42 a.m. 2:57 p.m.

Length of day ..... 9:40

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p.m.:

Open High Low Last

Amalgamated ..... 84 1/2 85 1/2 84 1/2 85 1/2

Am B & Fy Co. .... 106 1/2 107 106 1/2 107

Am Beet Sugar.... 55 55 54 1/2 55

Am Can. .... 40 1/2 41 1/2 40 41

Am Can. pf. .... 122 1/2 122 1/2 122 1/2 122 1/2

Am Can. Fin'dry. .... 60 60 60 60

Am Citrus. .... 39 1/2 40 1/2 39 1/2 40 1/2

Am Cotton Oil. .... 80 1/2 80 1/2 80 1/2 80 1/2

Am Cotton Oil. .... 57 1/2 57 1/2 56 1/2 57

Am H & L. .... 56 56 55 56

Am H & L. pf. .... 28 1/2 28 1/2 28 1/2 28 1/2

Am Ice. .... 20 20 20 20

Am Linseed Oil. .... 13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2

Am Linseed Oil. .... 34 1/2 34 1/2 34 1/2 34 1/2

Am Loco. .... 46 1/2 46 1/2 45 1/2 46

Am Smelting. .... 79 1/2 79 1/2 78 1/2 79 1/2

Am Steel Fin'dry. .... 41 41 41 41

Am Sugar. .... 121 1/2 121 1/2 121 1/2 121 1/2

Am T & T. .... 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2

Am Woolen pf. .... 125 1/2 125 1/2 125 1/2 125 1/2

Anaconda. .... 43 1/2 44 1/2 43 1/2 44

Atchison. .... 108 108 107 107

At Coast Line. .... 138 138 138 138

Balt & Ohio. .... 106 1/2 106 1/2 106 1/2 106 1/2

Balt & Ohio pf. .... 85 1/2 86 1/2 86 1/2 86 1/2

Beth Steel. .... 43 43 42 1/2 42 1/2

B.F. .... 89 89 88 1/2 88 1/2

Butterick. .... 31 31 31 31

Cal Petroleum. .... 26 26 26 26

Cent Leather. .... 26 26 26 26

Ches & Chec. .... 81 1/2 81 1/2 81 1/2 81 1/2

Chi M & St. P. .... 116 1/2 116 1/2 115 1/2 115 1/2

Chi N. W. .... 140 1/2 140 1/2 140 1/2 140 1/2

China. .... 49 1/2 48 1/2 48 1/2 48 1/2

Col. Fuel. .... 36 36 36 36

Connick Tunnel. .... 10 10 10 10

Con Gas. .... 142 1/2 142 1/2 142 1/2 142 1/2

Corn Prod. .... 16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2

Cox Carpet Co. .... 85 85 85 85

Del & Hudson. .... 167 167 167 167

Doyle. .... 34 34 34 34

Erie 1st pf. .... 52 52 52 52

Fed M & S Co pf. .... 44 44 44 44

Gen Motor pf. .... 77 77 77 77

Goldfield Com. .... 2 2 2 2

Goodrich Co. .... 70 70 70 70

Goodrich Co. pf. .... 107 107 107 107

Gt Nor pf. .... 138 138 138 138

G. Nor Ore. .... 46 46 46 46

Harvester. .... 120 120 120 120

Inspiration. .... 20 20 20 20

Inter-Met. .... 20 20 20 20

Inter-Met pf. .... 65 65 64 65

Int Marine pf. .... 20 20 20 20

Int Paper. .... 14 14 14 14

Int Paper pf. .... 55 54 55 54

Int Pump. .... 23 23 23 23

Intar Co. .... 28 28 28 28

Kan & Tex. .... 28 28 28 28

Kan & Tex pf. .... 64 64 64 64

Kresge Co. .... 82 82 82 82

Lake Erie & West. .... 13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2

Lake Erie & West pf. .... 35 35 35 35

Lehigh Valley. .... 175 1/2 175 1/2 174 1/2

L.W.B Co. .... 42 1/2 42 1/2 42 1/2 42 1/2

L.W.B Co 1st pf. .... 101 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2

L. & N. .... 148 1/2 148 1/2 147 1/2

Mackay Cos pf. .... 67 1/2 67 1/2 67 1/2

Mex Petroleum. .... 62 62 61 1/2 61 1/2

Miami. .... 28 28 28 28

M. & St L. .... 26 26 26 26

Mo Pacific. .... 45 45 44 1/2 44 1/2

Nevada Con. .... 22 22 22 22

N.L.B. .... 13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2

N.Y.Air Brake. .... 82 82 82 82

N.Y.H & H. .... 136 136 136 136

North Amer. .... 83 83 83 83

North Ohio T & L. .... 71 1/2 71 1/2 71 1/2

Norfolk & Western. .... 115 1/2 116 1/2 115 1/2

Ontario & Western. .... 35 35 35 35

N.Y Air Brake. .... 82 82 82 82

N.Y H & H. .... 136 136 136 136

N.Y Central. .... 115 1

# Latest Financial News

## HEAVY BUYING OF STEEL PRODUCTS STILL PREVAILS

Some Reaction From October's Record Production but Pressure Upon Mills for Deliveries Is Continued

### RAILWAY ORDERS

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: It was not expected that the October rate of production at steel works, which represented a strain for records all along the line, would be maintained in November. There has been the natural reaction from such speeding up, but the mills are still under heavy pressure for deliveries and are responding well.

The addition of more than a million tons in October to the Steel Corporation's total of unfilled orders was a surprise, in view of reports from various producers that new contract business has lately come in at a less, rate than specifications. The steady inflow of export orders to the Steel Corporation is one explanation of these variant reports; another, and probably of greater weight, is that the Steel Corporation has been selling farther ahead at existing contract prices than most of its competitors, having taken considerable business, it is known, for delivery in the third quarter of 1913.

There are indications, apart from the large increase in its exports, that the Steel Corporation will contribute a larger percentage of the country's total steel production in 1913 than in several years. Last year its total was 54 per cent; it is likely to be 57 or 58 per cent for 1912.

Rail orders of the week amount to about 100,000 tons, including 25,000 tons for the Southern railway, which will be rolled at Ensley, Ala. The New Haven and subsidiary lines have practically closed, for 65,000 tons. The Baltimore & Ohio purchases recently reported were 50,000 tons. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the New York Railways Company have bought 5300 tons of girder rails, and 3000 tons of Mayari Bessemer rails, have been sold in the Chicago district.

Cars contracts closed in the past week, eliminating unverified reports, were for 200 cars. Pending lists total 43,850.

The buying of a large Canadian car interest has been a feature of the week. It has practically closed in this country for 50,000 tons of billets, structural shapes, plates and bars and is negotiating for an equal amount of pig iron. Canadian car works will be kept busy on present orders until late in 1913.

Payment of advances of \$2 to \$5 a ton over contract prices, to secure early deliveries of plates, shapes and bars, is still a resort of certain buyers; but producers have done well, having in view prolonging the period of full demand, to keep these higher prices from pulling up the general market. The so-called premium transactions still stand out as exceptional and represent a comparatively small tonnage.

The merchant pipe trade is not as heavy as in the early fall, jobbing demand having been satisfied, but there is good line pipe business, 45 miles of 20-inch pipe having been closed last week, while there is inquiry for 15 miles of 10-inch pipe for West Virginia.

She mills have been crowded with specifications, one large interest having received a larger volume last week than in any week in its history. These, however, upon orders placed at \$4 or \$5 a ton less than present prices. Tin plate contracts closed in the past six weeks have been very heavy and in some cases deliveries reach far into 1913. The business done at \$3.50 a few weeks ago was exceptional and \$3.60 has been the basis of practically all forward contracts.

In cast-iron pipe an advance of \$1 a ton has been made by one interest recently, in view of further pig iron advances. Some export inquiry for cast-iron pipe is indicated by the reported inquiry from the United States for 30,000 tons of gray forge iron at Middlesbrough, England. Even with the draw-back on the \$2.50 duty it is figured that domestic iron is cheaper, and at all events British iron cannot be had.

### ROAD MAKES A SLIGHT GAIN

NEW YORK—Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company reports for fiscal year ended June 30,

1912, Heavy buying of steel products still prevails

Montreal—In circles close to Canadian Pacific it is believed that directors Monday concluded all arrangements regarding proposed issue of new stocks and will make the announcement as soon as the market conditions are favorable. Announcement will be of issue of \$60,000,000 at \$175 a share to shareholders of record Jan. 22, with first payment due about Feb. 20.

### DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 5 per cent.

## TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN SUBMITS ITS ANNUAL REPORT

President Theodore P. Shonts Dwells Upon Increase in Taxes and Other Expenses While Company Is Prevented From Raising Freight Rates by Government

The Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company has issued its annual report for the year ended June 30, last. The income account compares with the previous year as follows:

	1912	Increase
Oper. revenue.....	\$8,805,229	\$87,552
Other op. revenue.....	2,845,401	64,336
Total op. revenue.....	11,650,630	72,887
Other income.....	123,468	72,407
Total income.....	11,652,098	73,251
Hire of equip., rents, etc.....	201,100	\$1,174
Balances.....	104,187	\$1,174
Freight charges.....	966,115	\$1,174
Deficit.....	55,928	128,725
Preferred dividends.....	199,652	\$199,652
Final deficit.....	251,580	765,321

in meeting the demands of labor; and with the constantly increasing requirements of state and federal laws and administrative boards, the necessity for a proportionate advance in rates of transportation to compensate such increased costs is still prominently before your management.

It will be noted that, while gross operating revenue has increased 2.32 per cent, operating expenses have increased 2.21 per cent.

The average rate per passenger per person mile in 1901 was 1.83 cents, in the year 1912, 1.83 cents.

The balance sheet, as of June 30 last, shows cash on hand amounting to \$251,489, and cash in transits amounting to \$144,102, making a total of \$395,591, or \$4,631 more than in the previous year. Total working assets were \$2,044,021, an increase of \$329,309; working liabilities amounted to \$1,554,712, an increase of \$720,346; profit and loss surplus \$2,444,440, a decrease of \$286,849, and total assets and liabilities of \$53,204,830, an increase over the previous year of \$343,773.

President Theodore P. Shonts, in his remarks to the stockholders, said: Revenue from freight traffic for the year was \$207,823, an increase of \$123,302, or 4 per cent. The number of tons of revenue freight carried was 3,186,952 tons, a decrease of 243,419, or 7.37 per cent. The number of tons of revenue freight carried one mile was 504,292,909, an increase of 9,184,024 or 1.57 per cent. The average miles each ton of freight hauled was 180.47 miles, an increase of 16.40 miles or 0.64 per cent.

The revenue from passenger traffic for the year was \$408,453, a decrease of \$48,313 or 10.57 per cent.

Expenditures for maintenance of way and structures were \$423,902, a decrease of \$32,232, or 7.07 per cent. Of the total increased cost for maintenance of way \$2662 is due to increase in wages of employees. Expenditures for maintenance of equipment were \$620,322, an increase of \$51,206, or 9.01 per cent.

This was the result of extensive repairs to locomotives, freight car equipment and greater charges to renewals on account of destruction of freight cars and work equipment. Of the total increased cost for maintenance of equipment \$1723 is due to increase in wages of employees.

In addition to the foregoing, many operating difficulties were encountered during the year, due to the activity of state and federal commissions and the conditions of service stipulated in agreements with various labor unions and commissions with supervisory powers direct, which resulted in increased cost of operation.

To illustrate: Federal legislation and the requirements of state executives relating to safety devices and the hours of service of train operators, dispatchers and switchmen, have very materially increased operating costs.

In addition to the foregoing, many operating difficulties were encountered during the year, due to the activity of state and federal commissions and the conditions of service stipulated in agreements with various labor unions and commissions with supervisory powers direct, which resulted in increased cost of operation.

To illustrate: Federal legislation and the requirements of state executives relating to safety devices and the hours of service of train operators, dispatchers and switchmen, have very materially increased operating costs.

In addition to the, the increased disparity between eastbound and westbound tonnage added materially to freight train costs; thus, possibly the greatest factor of increase transportation cost was commercial conditions which added largely to the cost of train service, due to the greater proportion of eastbound freight tonnage and the consequent lower average car loading and train loading and the increased movement of empty equipment in the opposite direction. There have been no congestions and no business has been diverted on account of inability to transport it.

The expenses for conducting transportation were \$1,421,201, an increase of \$66,281, or 4.12 per cent. Of the total increased cost of conducting transportation, \$25,754 is due to increase in wages of employees. Compared with the year preceding, loaded car mileage increased \$2,319,329, or 7.48 per cent, and empty car mileage decreased 130,526 miles, or 1.03 per cent.

In addition to this, the increased disparity between eastbound and westbound tonnage added materially to freight train costs; thus, possibly the greatest factor of increase transportation cost was commercial conditions which added largely to the cost of train service, due to the greater proportion of eastbound freight tonnage and the consequent lower average car loading and train loading and the increased movement of empty equipment in the opposite direction. There have been no congestions and no business has been diverted on account of inability to transport it.

The expenses for conducting transportation were \$1,421,201, an increase of \$66,281, or 4.12 per cent. Of the total increased cost of conducting transportation, \$25,754 is due to increase in wages of employees. Compared with the year preceding, loaded car mileage increased \$2,319,329, or 7.48 per cent, and empty car mileage decreased 130,526 miles, or 1.03 per cent.

In addition to this, the increased disparity between eastbound and westbound tonnage added materially to freight train costs; thus, possibly the greatest factor of increase transportation cost was commercial conditions which added largely to the cost of train service, due to the greater proportion of eastbound freight tonnage and the consequent lower average car loading and train loading and the increased movement of empty equipment in the opposite direction. There have been no congestions and no business has been diverted on account of inability to transport it.

In addition to this, the increased disparity between eastbound and westbound tonnage added materially to freight train costs; thus, possibly the greatest factor of increase transportation cost was commercial conditions which added largely to the cost of train service, due to the greater proportion of eastbound freight tonnage and the consequent lower average car loading and train loading and the increased movement of empty equipment in the opposite direction. There have been no congestions and no business has been diverted on account of inability to transport it.

In addition to this, the increased disparity between eastbound and westbound tonnage added materially to freight train costs; thus, possibly the greatest factor of increase transportation cost was commercial conditions which added largely to the cost of train service, due to the greater proportion of eastbound freight tonnage and the consequent lower average car loading and train loading and the increased movement of empty equipment in the opposite direction. There have been no congestions and no business has been diverted on account of inability to transport it.

In addition to this, the increased disparity between eastbound and westbound tonnage added materially to freight train costs; thus, possibly the greatest factor of increase transportation cost was commercial conditions which added largely to the cost of train service, due to the greater proportion of eastbound freight tonnage and the consequent lower average car loading and train loading and the increased movement of empty equipment in the opposite direction. There have been no congestions and no business has been diverted on account of inability to transport it.

In addition to this, the increased disparity between eastbound and westbound tonnage added materially to freight train costs; thus, possibly the greatest factor of increase transportation cost was commercial conditions which added largely to the cost of train service, due to the greater proportion of eastbound freight tonnage and the consequent lower average car loading and train loading and the increased movement of empty equipment in the opposite direction. There have been no congestions and no business has been diverted on account of inability to transport it.

In addition to this, the increased disparity between eastbound and westbound tonnage added materially to freight train costs; thus, possibly the greatest factor of increase transportation cost was commercial conditions which added largely to the cost of train service, due to the greater proportion of eastbound freight tonnage and the consequent lower average car loading and train loading and the increased movement of empty equipment in the opposite direction. There have been no congestions and no business has been diverted on account of inability to transport it.

In addition to this, the increased disparity between eastbound and westbound tonnage added materially to freight train costs; thus, possibly the greatest factor of increase transportation cost was commercial conditions which added largely to the cost of train service, due to the greater proportion of eastbound freight tonnage and the consequent lower average car loading and train loading and the increased movement of empty equipment in the opposite direction. There have been no congestions and no business has been diverted on account of inability to transport it.

In addition to this, the increased disparity between eastbound and westbound tonnage added materially to freight train costs; thus, possibly the greatest factor of increase transportation cost was commercial conditions which added largely to the cost of train service, due to the greater proportion of eastbound freight tonnage and the consequent lower average car loading and train loading and the increased movement of empty equipment in the opposite direction. There have been no congestions and no business has been diverted on account of inability to transport it.

In addition to this, the increased disparity between eastbound and westbound tonnage added materially to freight train costs; thus, possibly the greatest factor of increase transportation cost was commercial conditions which added largely to the cost of train service, due to the greater proportion of eastbound freight tonnage and the consequent lower average car loading and train loading and the increased movement of empty equipment in the opposite direction. There have been no congestions and no business has been diverted on account of inability to transport it.

In addition to this, the increased disparity between eastbound and westbound tonnage added materially to freight train costs; thus, possibly the greatest factor of increase transportation cost was commercial conditions which added largely to the cost of train service, due to the greater proportion of eastbound freight tonnage and the consequent lower average car loading and train loading and the increased movement of empty equipment in the opposite direction. There have been no congestions and no business has been diverted on account of inability to transport it.

In addition to this, the increased disparity between eastbound and westbound tonnage added materially to freight train costs; thus, possibly the greatest factor of increase transportation cost was commercial conditions which added largely to the cost of train service, due to the greater proportion of eastbound freight tonnage and the consequent lower average car loading and train loading and the increased movement of empty equipment in the opposite direction. There have been no congestions and no business has been diverted on account of inability to transport it.

In addition to this, the increased disparity between eastbound and westbound tonnage added materially to freight train costs; thus, possibly the greatest factor of increase transportation cost was commercial conditions which added largely to the cost of train service, due to the greater proportion of eastbound freight tonnage and the consequent lower average car loading and train loading and the increased movement of empty equipment in the opposite direction. There have been no congestions and no business has been diverted on account of inability to transport it.

In addition to this, the increased disparity between eastbound and westbound tonnage added materially to freight train costs; thus, possibly the greatest factor of increase transportation cost was commercial conditions which added largely to the cost of train service, due to the greater proportion of eastbound freight tonnage and the consequent lower average car loading and train loading and the increased movement of empty equipment in the opposite direction. There have been no congestions and no business has been diverted on account of inability to transport it.

In addition to this, the increased disparity between eastbound and westbound tonnage added materially to freight train costs; thus, possibly the greatest factor of increase transportation cost was commercial conditions which added largely to the cost of train service, due to the greater proportion of eastbound freight tonnage and the consequent lower average car loading and train loading and the increased movement of empty equipment in the opposite direction. There have been no congestions and no business has been diverted on account of inability to transport it.

In addition to this, the increased disparity between eastbound and westbound tonnage added materially to freight train costs; thus, possibly the greatest factor of increase transportation cost was commercial conditions which added largely to the cost of train service, due to the greater proportion of eastbound freight tonnage and the consequent lower average car loading and train loading and the increased movement of empty equipment in the opposite direction. There have been no congestions and no business has been diverted on account of inability to transport it.

In addition to this, the increased disparity between eastbound and westbound tonnage added materially to freight train costs; thus, possibly the greatest factor of increase transportation cost was commercial conditions which added largely to the cost of train service, due to the greater proportion of eastbound freight tonnage and the consequent lower average car loading and train loading and the increased movement of empty equipment in the opposite direction. There have been no congestions and no business has been diverted on account of inability to transport it.

In addition to this, the increased disparity between eastbound and westbound tonnage added materially to freight train costs; thus, possibly the greatest factor of increase transportation cost was commercial conditions which added largely to the cost of train service, due to the greater proportion of eastbound freight tonnage and the consequent lower average car loading and train loading and the increased movement of empty equipment in the opposite direction. There have been no congestions and no business has been diverted on account of inability to transport it.

In addition to this, the increased disparity between eastbound and westbound tonnage added materially to freight train costs; thus, possibly the greatest factor of increase transportation cost was commercial conditions which added largely to the cost of train service, due to the greater proportion of eastbound freight tonnage and the consequent lower average car loading and train loading and the increased movement of empty equipment in the opposite direction. There have been no congestions and no business has been diverted on account of inability to transport it.

In addition to this, the increased disparity between eastbound and westbound tonnage added materially to freight train costs; thus, possibly the greatest factor of increase transportation cost was commercial conditions which added largely to the cost of train service, due to the greater proportion of eastbound freight tonnage and the consequent lower average car loading and train loading and the increased movement of empty equipment in the opposite direction. There have been no congestions and no business has been diverted on account of inability to transport it.

In addition to this, the increased disparity between eastbound and westbound tonnage added materially to freight train costs; thus, possibly the greatest factor of increase transportation cost was commercial conditions which added largely to the cost of train service, due to the greater proportion of eastbound freight tonnage and the consequent lower average car loading and train loading and the increased movement of empty equipment in the opposite direction. There have been no congestions and no business has been diverted on account of inability to transport it.

In addition to this, the increased disparity between eastbound and westbound tonnage added materially to freight train costs; thus, possibly the greatest factor of increase transportation cost was commercial conditions which added largely to the cost of train service, due to the greater proportion of eastbound freight tonnage and the consequent lower average car loading and train loading and the increased movement of empty equipment in the opposite direction. There have been no congestions and no business has been diverted on account of inability to transport it.

In addition to this, the increased disparity between eastbound and westbound tonnage added materially to freight train costs; thus, possibly the greatest factor of increase transportation cost was commercial conditions which add largely to the cost of train service, due to the greater proportion of eastbound freight tonnage and the consequent lower average car loading and train loading and the increased movement of empty equipment in the opposite direction. There have been no congestions and no business has been diverted on account of inability to transport it.

In addition to this, the increased disparity between eastbound and westbound tonnage added materially to freight train costs; thus, possibly the greatest factor of increase transportation cost was commercial conditions which add largely to the cost of train service, due to the greater proportion of eastbound freight tonnage and the consequent lower average car loading and train loading and the increased movement of empty equipment in the opposite direction. There have been no congestions and no business has been diverted on account of inability to transport it.

In addition to this, the increased disparity between eastbound and westbound tonnage added materially to freight train costs; thus, possibly the greatest factor of increase transportation cost was commercial conditions which add largely to the cost of train service, due to the greater

# NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## DEFENSE OF LI HUNG CHANG TOLD IN HIS DIARY

The accompanying extracts from the diary of Li Hung Chang, the famous Chinese statesman, give his version of the assassination of the Wangs at the close of the Taiping rebellion, an incident which caused the great soldier Gordon to send back to the Emperor of China all the imperial appreciations of victory, with a letter probably unparalleled in Chinese history.

### RAILWAY COMPANIES STATE GOVERNMENT DID NOT KEEP WORD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The delay of the government in fulfilling the pledge made by them in connection with the settlement of the railway strike in August, 1911, was brought before the shareholders in the various companies at the recent half-yearly meetings.

The promise made by the government was as follows: "The government will propose to Parliament next session legislation providing that an increase in the cost of labor due to an improvement of conditions for the staff would be a valid justification for a reasonable general increase of charges within the legal maximum if challenged under the act of 1894."

The chairmen pointed out that, relying on the government's pledge, they had, at very great expense, considerably improved the conditions of labor on their systems, and it may be presumed that they will bring pressure to bear on the government to induce them to delay no longer in carrying out their promise.

The railways bill which was introduced in the spring and subsequently hung up, dealt not only with arrangements to enable the companies to recoup themselves for the extra expenditure incurred on the strength of the government promise, but with various other matters as well, and in view of the fact that the companies' hands are tied while all the time their expenses are mounting up, it has been urged that the government should drop the existing bill and introduce a short one giving the companies the required facilities.

It will be interesting, therefore, especially in view of the present glut of legislation, to see what the government will do.

### DUNCAN PORTRAIT IN COUNTY HALL IS BY HOPPNER

(Special to the Monitor)

FORFAR, Scotland—A number of portraits of eminent Scotsmen hang in the county hall at Forfar. One of Admiral Duncan, the hero of the Camperdown, is amongst them. This was recently declared to be a fair example of Raeburn's work.

The authorship of this picture had been unnoticed until a member of the county council, who is somewhat wise on matters artistic, gave it as his opinion that no less an artist than Raeburn had painted Lord Camperdown.

The present Earl of Camperdown, hearing of the discussion, pointed out that in a life of his great ancestor, of which he was the author, it is stated that when the admiral reached his home in Forfarshire on Nov. 13, 1797, he received a tremendous welcome, the commissioners of supply of Forfar voted 200 guineas for a piece of plate, and further resolved to ask the admiral to sit to Hoppner for a portrait, which the council desired should hang in the county hall to celebrate his fellow-townsmen's appreciation of the services he had rendered to his country. This accordingly was done, Hoppner, and not the great Scottish artist, receiving the commission for the portrait.

### APPOINTMENT IN INDIA OFFICE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The secretary of state for India has appointed Sir Thomas William Holderness, K. C. S. I., secretary in the revenue department's India office, to be permanent under-secretary of state in succession to the late Sir Richmond Richie; and Francis Courtney Drake to be secretary to the revenue department. This is, apparently, the first time a former member of the Indian civil service has been appointed to the important post of permanent under-secretary at the India office.

Sir Thomas Holderness has had a distinguished career in India. Educated at Cheltenham and Oxford, he passed into the Indian civil service by competition in 1872, and having held several posts in what are now the united provinces, he was transferred to the secretariate of the supreme government, eventually becoming secretary in the department of revenue and agriculture. In 1901 he became head of a corresponding department in the India office. Sir Thomas is also the author of several standard works on Indian affairs, and only lately brought out a revised edition of Sir John Strachey's "India."

### MIKADO HONORS DIPLOMAT

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—Before leaving for Europe, Sir Claud and Lady Macdonald were received in farewell audience by the Japanese Emperor and Empress. Sir Claud Macdonald has recently returned from the post of British ambassador to Tokio.

### MANCHESTER SPEECH BY LORD ROBERTS IS PROTESTED AGAINST

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Lord Roberts' Manchester speech formed the subject of a very vigorous protest made at a meeting of the Cheshire Territorial Association by Col. Bromley Davenport, chairman of the association, and financial secretary to the war office under the last Unionist administration.

This, he said, is a time of national disquietude, and who could say upon what unexpected issue the country might not be involved in some gigantic struggle. His fault was to be found with Lord Roberts' warnings, but nothing was to be gained by talking about invasion. A blind optimist may be a source of danger, but a blind pessimist who wilfully bandaged his eyes in order to blind himself to everything that was good was not only a source of mischief but of danger.

Lord Roberts had no doubt been carried away by his enthusiasm for compulsory service when he implied that the territorial force was an acknowledged failure in discipline, numbers, and training. In this he was riding his hobby too far and became guilty of exaggeration as grotesque as the other extremists who declared that the territorial force was as efficient as the regular forces.

Commenting upon the same speech a writer in the Nation alludes to what Lord Roberts says regarding Germany.

In this writer's opinion there should be some means of bringing to book a soldier who speaks of a friendly power as Lord Roberts spoke on that occasion of Germany. He desires England to remain a free nation in the same breath that he invites it to come under the yoke of conscription. The writer regards Lord Roberts' proposition in respect to compulsory service as merely foolish, and his way of commanding it as merely wicked.

Lord Roberts speaks of war as certain to take place when German forces are assured of "superiority at every point" and discovers that the motto of German foreign policy is that "Germany strikes when Germany's hour has struck." Germany does not happen to have struck anybody," this article says, "since 1870 and she struck then to secure national unity and put an end to the standing menace of French imperialism. Since then she has remained the most peaceful and the most self-contained, though doubtless not the most sympathetic, general, with their men, surrendered.

We were most friendly disposed when the fighting was all over, and it was myself who proposed that we have a feast before the commencement, not only members of the society, but all classes of Berlin citizens, including many women, being present.

Herr Alfred Fried, holder of the Nobel peace prize and editor of the excellent magazine *Der Friedens-Warte*, alluded, in his address, to the Balkan war, the horrors of which he trusted would prove the best propaganda for the international peace movement.

Pastor Nithak-Stahn of the Emperor William Memorial church in Berlin, then spoke, his theme being the motives that prompted opposition to war. His earnest words aroused great enthusiasm among his hearers, as did also those of the next and last speaker, Professor Quidde of Munich, who advocated a complete cessation of armaments. It was his conviction that only a general, simultaneous international disarmament could afford any hope of a permanent world peace.

At the close of the meeting a petition was unanimously signed for the prevention of war. A copy of this document is to be sent to all the states intending to participate in the third Hague peace congress.

The German Peace Society was founded exactly 20 years ago and can look back upon a singularly gratifying career. It met with a good deal of opposition at first, but has gained in time many thousands of adherents. Among the earliest members were Baroness von Suttner, the well-known writer and philanthropist, who is at present giving a series of peace lectures in the United States; Professor Schmidt-Cabanis; Professor Virchow; George von Bunsen, Count Bothmer and the eminent author, Friedrich Spielhagen.

**His Orders Disobeyed**

"That was against my orders, and also against the counsel of General Ching, but Gordon claimed there was a large amount of pay due him and his men.

This was true, but it was also true that he had not been promised and should not have expected until the Soochow army had surrendered. He was feeling ill and was waiting for replies to his memorials sent to the throne. His last memorial, as I knew through See Lund Hen, who wrote it, was very much against me.

**Large Boats Approach**

"When the banquet was set and we were in the midst of our joyousness, report was brought me that two large boats had pulled out from the shore and were coming directly to my boat. I went to the near side and looked. It was about the four of the cock (7 p. m.), and I could not discern plainly, but it seemed to me as if Gordon himself captained one of the boats.

"I went back to the feast and told the Wangs I believed Gordon was coming. Ching turned very white and whispered to me that he was afraid—of what, he did not say; but before we—Ching, Lah Wang and myself—had time to reach that end of the boat which was pointed to the shore, imperial officers and soldiers clambered aboard from both sides and began cutting every one they met. They killed Lah Wang by my side, and one fellow stabbed General Ching, but only slightly. An officer was coming toward me with his sword, but he fell to his knees when I raised my hand.

"Ching, Lu'Kien, Tu-Kiang, General Tung and myself all succeeded in getting into one of the soldier boats, and the pole-man pushed us to the shore. Immediately I issued orders to all the troops in the city to make an attempt to capture those of the attacking party, but the feeling against the Wangs was so strong that I think but little attempt was made to carry out my orders.

"That night I learned that all the members of the banqueting party re-

Historic Document Gives Writer's Apologia for the Assassination of Wangs at End of Taiping Revolt

### DENIES HIS PART

Chinese Statesman Alleges That Imperial Officers and Cut Down Guests Without Any Collusion

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The diary of Li Hung Chang, certain extracts translated from which have just been published in the *Observer*, in London, contains what may be called the apologia of the writer for the assassination of the Wangs, at the close of the Taiping rebellion.

The true history of that incident will perhaps never be known. The assassination, if it was planned by Li Hung Chang, was entirely in accordance with Chinese policy and precedent. Gordon never believed that it was not a cold-blooded murder, and, after his manner, when the rebellion was suppressed and the imperial presents were sent to him, he ordered the procession to turn round and carry the whole lot back again, whilst he wrote the following characteristic epistle to the Emperor:

"Major Gordon receives the approbation of his majesty the Emperor with every gratification, but regrets most sincerely that, owing to the circumstances which occurred since the capture of Soochow, he is unable to receive any mark of his majesty the Emperor's recognition, and therefore respectfully begs his majesty to receive his thanks for his kindliness and to allow him to decline the same."

### Li Hung Chang Explains

The version of Li Hung Chang, now printed for the first time, is as follows:

"The grievous mistake of his was the accusation that I had treacherously caused the murder of the Wangs upon my own barge. The very truth of this matter is here written for the second time; the first time was in my report to the grand council at the northern capital, made in the year 1866, just before I myself took the field against the Shantung rebels."

"General Mow Wang told the other Wangs at Soochow that he would not surrender to the imperial forces, but would continue fighting for 10 years. He was killed upon this statement, and Chung Wang sent word to me that he intended to surrender. I immediately informed my own lieutenant, General Ching, and Chung Wang and eight other generals, with their men, surrendered.

"Lord Roberts speaks of war as certain to take place when German forces are assured of "superiority at every point" and discovers that the motto of German foreign policy is that "Germany strikes when Germany's hour has struck." Germany does not happen to have struck anybody," this article says, "since 1870 and she struck then to secure national unity and put an end to the standing menace of French imperialism. Since then she has remained the most peaceful and the most self-contained, though doubtless not the most sympathetic,

general, with their men, surrendered. We were most friendly disposed when the fighting was all over, and it was myself who proposed that we have a feast before the commencement, not only members of the society, but all classes of Berlin citizens, including many women, being present.

Herr Alfred Fried, holder of the Nobel peace prize and editor of the excellent magazine *Der Friedens-Warte*, alluded, in his address, to the Balkan war, the horrors of which he trusted would prove the best propaganda for the international peace movement.

Pastor Nithak-Stahn of the Emperor William Memorial church in Berlin, then spoke, his theme being the motives that prompted opposition to war. His earnest words aroused great enthusiasm among his hearers, as did also those of the next and last speaker, Professor Quidde of Munich, who advocated a complete cessation of armaments. It was his conviction that only a general, simultaneous international disarmament could afford any hope of a permanent world peace.

At the close of the meeting a petition was unanimously signed for the prevention of war. A copy of this document is to be sent to all the states intending to participate in the third Hague peace congress.

The German Peace Society was founded exactly 20 years ago and can look back upon a singularly gratifying career. It met with a good deal of opposition at first, but has gained in time many thousands of adherents. Among the earliest members were Baroness von Suttner, the well-known writer and philanthropist, who is at present giving a series of peace lectures in the United States; Professor Schmidt-Cabanis; Professor Virchow; George von Bunsen, Count Bothmer and the eminent author, Friedrich Spielhagen.

**His Orders Disobeyed**

"That was against my orders, and also against the counsel of General Ching, but Gordon claimed there was a large amount of pay due him and his men.

This was true, but it was also true that he had not been promised and should not have expected until the Soochow army had surrendered. He was feeling ill and was waiting for replies to his memorials sent to the throne. His last memorial, as I knew through See Lund Hen, who wrote it, was very much against me.

**Large Boats Approach**

"When the banquet was set and we were in the midst of our joyousness, report was brought me that two large boats had pulled out from the shore and were coming directly to my boat. I went to the near side and looked. It was about the four of the cock (7 p. m.), and I could not discern plainly, but it seemed to me as if Gordon himself captained one of the boats.

"I went back to the feast and told the Wangs I believed Gordon was coming. Ching turned very white and whispered to me that he was afraid—of what, he did not say; but before we—Ching, Lah Wang and myself—had time to reach that end of the boat which was pointed to the shore, imperial officers and soldiers clambered aboard from both sides and began cutting every one they met. They killed Lah Wang by my side, and one fellow stabbed General Ching, but only slightly. An officer was coming toward me with his sword, but he fell to his knees when I raised my hand.

"Ching, Lu'Kien, Tu-Kiang, General Tung and myself all succeeded in getting into one of the soldier boats, and the pole-man pushed us to the shore. Immediately I issued orders to all the troops in the city to make an attempt to capture those of the attacking party, but the feeling against the Wangs was so strong that I think but little attempt was made to carry out my orders.

"That night I learned that all the members of the banqueting party re-

*British Soldier Who Fought for China Against Taipings Bitter Against Treachery*



(Copyright. Reproduced by permission)

*Charles Gordon in his dress of general of "the ever victorious army"—This picture is from a photograph taken at the time and has never before been published*

## PEACE SOCIETY WORK IS FELT IN GERMANY

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The German Peace Society, which held its general meeting in Berlin, convened a special meeting in the Charlottenburg town hall for all supporters of the peace movement. The large hall was crowded to the doors long before the commencement, not only members of the society, but all classes of Berlin citizens, including many women, being present.

Baron von Reggenbach, an intimate friend of the Emperor Frederick, also regarded the society in its early days with much sympathy.

Public opinion in Germany has been considerably influenced by the working of the Peace Society, which has done and is doing good honest work in the service of humanity, for the true welfare of the country, and helping to pave the way to easier cooperation at The Hague.

Herr Alfred Fried, holder of the Nobel peace prize and editor of the excellent magazine *Der Friedens-Warte*, alluded, in his address, to the Balkan war, the horrors of which he trusted would prove the best propaganda for the international peace movement.

Pastor Nithak-Stahn of the Emperor William Memorial church in Berlin, then spoke, his theme being the motives that prompted opposition to war. His earnest words aroused great enthusiasm among his hearers, as did also those of the next and last speaker, Professor Quidde of Munich, who advocated a complete cessation of armaments.

It is considered that it by no means follows that the efforts of the two ministers will be successful and the question of successor is being widely discussed.

Among those considered likely to be elected, Ain ed Dowleh, Saad ed Dowleh, Mustaaf el Mamalek and Zill es Sultan are mentioned. Saad ed Dowleh was, it will be remembered, exiled in 1909.

It is considered that it by no means follows that the efforts of the two ministers will be successful and the question of successor is being widely discussed.

It is considered that it by no means follows that the efforts of the two ministers will be successful and the question of successor is being widely discussed.

It is considered that it by no means follows that the efforts of the two ministers will be successful and the question of successor is being widely discussed.

It is considered that it by no means follows that the efforts of the two ministers will be successful and the question of successor is being widely discussed.

It is considered that it by no means follows that the efforts of the two ministers will be successful and the question of successor is being widely discussed.

It is considered that it by no means follows that the efforts of the two ministers will be successful and the question of successor is being widely discussed.

It is considered that it by no means follows that the efforts of the two ministers will be successful and the question of successor is being widely discussed.

It is considered that it by no means follows that the efforts of the two ministers will be successful and the question of successor is being widely discussed.

It is considered that it by no means follows that the efforts of the two ministers will be successful and the question of successor is being widely discussed.

It is considered that it by no means follows that the efforts of the two ministers will be successful and the question of successor is being widely discussed.

It is considered that it by no means follows that the efforts of the two ministers will be successful and the question of successor is being widely discussed.

It is considered that it by no means follows that the efforts of the two ministers will be successful and the question of successor is being widely discussed.

It is considered that it by no means follows that the efforts of the two ministers will be successful and the question of successor is being widely discussed.

It is considered that it by no means follows that the efforts of the two ministers will be successful and the question of successor is being widely discussed.

It is considered that it by no means follows that the efforts of the two ministers will be successful and the question of successor

# THE HOME FORUM

## MODERN PROLETARIATS AND THEIR WAYS

ONE of the characteristics of modern investigation is the method of first hand observation—that is, where men instead of looking on from the outside or taking what others report to them, go themselves into the ranks of workers—and also of non-workers—to find out for themselves "how the other half live." Sometimes women who are interested in helping other women do this same thing—go into factories to work on even terms with the girls there or into a home as a domestic helper, in order to learn what the problems really are. Lately in one of the Boston shops a woman who was teaching salesmanship went into a store to give an exhibition of her methods. She worked regularly with the other saleswomen, not only to show them her ideas of their duties but also to learn how her own theories worked in actual practise of the rush hour or of the long day of patience with troublesome demands from across the counter. This willingness to take upon oneself the burdens of others is apparently a modern idea. It shows how truly the democratic ideal of brotherhood is growing. People long to help shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand, not merely to offer advice or money, "de haut en bas."

One form which this kind of sociological investigation takes is to turn one's self out into the world without a cent and proceed to prove that the penniless man can make his way. Sometimes the experimenter merely stays in the city or town and works out his daily task right where he is. Sometimes he takes the road, as the saying is, and tramps. He passes from house to house, asking for odd bits of work in return for shelter and food. Sometimes the wanderer does this not to learn about the needs of the proletarian so much as to investigate human nature for himself, when it is entirely off guard. For of course no one is at pains to attitudinize before the tramp at the door, and many a good bit of writing nowadays comes from the pen of men who have actually wandered through the country without spending money, merely depending on the humanity and kindness of the country or town-folk among whom he passes—but always "working their way."

Some one lately sent out a notice to readers of a farm paper to look out for a delightful literary man—poet and writer—who was traveling the region through in this dusty, wayworn guise. The farmers were warned that they might entertain an angel unawares. If

they did not take pains to draw out their chance guest he might pass from their ken without opening his stores of sweetness and light. But for those who received him on a basis of frank humanity and hospitality he would prove better than picture books or traveling shows as amusement for the whole family. So the farmer who might otherwise send the petitioner for work along with more need than perhaps the proffer of food—for few will refuse a hungry man food—would be more on the alert. He would pass the time of day in a care-free fashion and wait to see if pearls of wisdom or diamonds of wit came drop-

### TRIBUTE TO PROFESSOR SKEAT

**A**MONG the public services of Professor Skeat to the English language, and to the present and future students of that language, the greatest is his work for the regulation and simplification of English spelling, in the opinion of a correspondent of the New York Post. He knew English in all its changes, from the oldest English or Anglo-Saxon times down. He was of the few Englishmen who could read the whole English language. He had no illusions about the "spelling of Shakespeare" or the spelling of Shaw. He knew Chaucer and he knew Chesterton, each a child of his age, spelling and other fancies included. What he sought was truth, accuracy, uniformity, convenience; and, therefore, as student of English, as an editor of English literature, and especially as an etymologist, he repeatedly recommended and urged the regulation of English spelling.

Of course, well-informed persons know, or ought to know, continues this writer, that the whole group of philologists, with the philologists in English at the fore, are unanimous in the opinion that the English spelling, alone of all human usages, ought not to be kept forever exempt from any improvement; but the ways of improvement and the times and seasons thereof, are, as Professor Skeat knew, subject to debate and to conjecture, and will so remain until a larger body of educated opinion is arrayed on the side of progress. To that end Professor Skeat ceased not to write letters, articles, chapters in books bearing on this subject. On the formation of the Simplified Spelling Society he became its president. Later he retired from the

presidency in favor of Professor Murray, the Regius professor of Greek in Oxford University, and became one of the vice-presidents, continuing as a member of the executive committee.

The rules of English etymology and lexicography and the nature of spelling and printed forms, are established beyond any chance of overthrow; and the work to which Professor Skeat and Dr. Furnivall devoted themselves is continued by a group of scholars. At their head Sir James A. H. Murray is now guiding into port the great Oxford English dictionary, fraught with the gathered harvest of a thousand years of Anglo-Saxon thought and action.

### Young Ideas

A teacher in a suburban school rejoices in the progress of her class in English. She has at least the reassurance of finding her pupils all on the alert to find out what happens next in the "Merchant of Venice," and the pieces of written English which they turn in are by no means discreditable to high school boys and girls. But for all that the life of the high school teacher of English is not only a busy but a merry one when it comes to reading the themes or examination papers. She had begged the children not to write so often "a friend of mine," but sometimes to use the comrade's name. So in giving account of what he had learned about things not to go in his struggle for elegant English one lad wrote: "Don't say me and my friend, say me and John Smith or something like that." The children were asked to name several of Shakespeare's plays and the lists included "The End of the Bridge," "The Chocolate Soldier," "The Girl of the Golden West" and Julia Marlowe.

### Business His Recreation

Robert S. Smith, one of the successful men of New York, began his career with a capital of \$5.75. Some of the secrets of his success lie in the following bits of his philosophy of work expressed in the New York Sun:

How long should a man's working day be? Life isn't made up of working days. Life for the right kind of man is all work. By work he means concentration on a subject worth while. If a man loves his work 18 hours is none too long for him to stay at it.

Business is the worst thing in the world for a man who doesn't like it. If a man wants to retire after he has made money in business, that man has probably never been in the right business. For as a man goes on his business appeals to him more and more. Business then is his recreation. . . . Of hardship in success there is none.

Once-upon-a-time is when a palace is built while you blow a whistle, when a bean stalk grows up to the sky while you are putting the seed into the ground, when you step on one end of a rug in New York and off the other end in Damascus. Once-upon-a-time is when birds and flowers tell you what they mean before you have ever studied their history or their language. Once-upon-a-time is when you dream things that bring you beautiful messages from a far country. Once-upon-a-time is when all the fairy tales happen. In every country, no matter whether it is new or old, and in every life, no matter whether it is grand or simple, if we will only have it so, we can hear and see beautiful things in Once-upon-a-time."

Out of a tuft a little lark  
Went higher up than I could mark—  
To sing aloft in golden light  
His song from blue air out of sight.  
—John Masefield.

Alice E. Allen in Scribner's.

### "Once-Upon-a-Time"

Introducing a book of stories called "Once Upon a Time," by a friend of his, Dr. Van Dyke has written a charming preface in which a child asks him when was "once-upon-a-time" and then she herself proceeds to explain that once-upon-a-time does not mean now, or yesterday, or tomorrow, or long ago, or after-a-great-while. It means something that has no milestones and no boundaries.

"Once-upon-a-time is when a palace is built while you blow a whistle, when a bean stalk grows up to the sky while you are putting the seed into the ground, when you step on one end of a rug in New York and off the other end in Damascus. Once-upon-a-time is when birds and flowers tell you what they mean before you have ever studied their history or their language. Once-upon-a-time is when you dream things that bring you beautiful messages from a far country. Once-upon-a-time is when all the fairy tales happen. In every country, no matter whether it is new or old, and in every life, no matter whether it is grand or simple, if we will only have it so, we can hear and see beautiful things in Once-upon-a-time."

Out of a tuft a little lark  
Went higher up than I could mark—  
To sing aloft in golden light  
His song from blue air out of sight.  
—John Masefield.

Alice E. Allen in Scribner's.

### CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

#### Knots in History

Did you ever stop to think what a wonderful part in the history of the world this simple tying of knots has played? Of course, you remember the most famous knot of all, the Gordian knot, and how Alexander untied it with his sword.

But older even than that, but not so well known, is the story related by Herodotus to the effect that Darius, in crossing the Ister on his Scythian expedition, left with the Greeks appointed to guard the bridge a thong with a number of knots in it. One was to be undone each day. If Darius did not return before the last knot was undone the forces were to tear down the bridge and depart.

Then knots have been used as a language. The "gulpu" of the Incas of Peru consists of a number of thongs hanging from a top band, the meaning depending on the color of the thong and the number of knots tied in it and their order of arrangement.

Along in the middle ages witnesses to a document were known as notaries (knot-tiers), because it was then the usage that when they signed their name they should also tie a knot in the string that was attached to the document.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

#### - Picture Puzzle

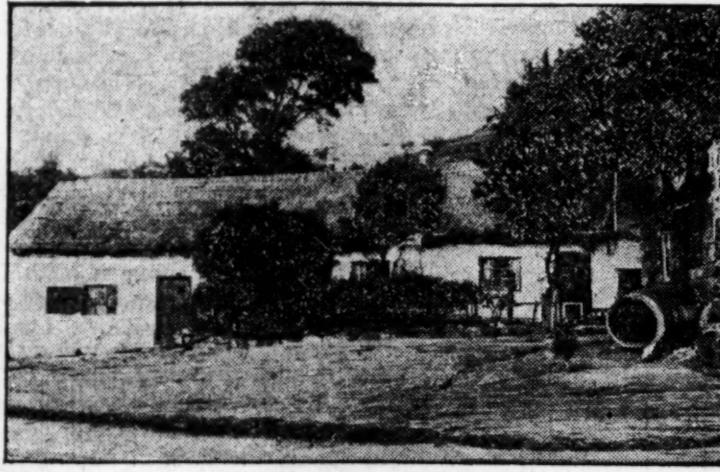


#### ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Baldwin.

The good can never be unfortunate.—Grainger.

## SMITHY PRINCE MADE FAMOUS



(Reproduced by permission of Mr. Bevan, Heswall)

SHOP BUILT IN 1604 AT HESWALL, ENG.

**T**HIS Olde Smithy at Heswall, England, was built in 1604, and has been in the present family more than 200 years. It is famous owing to the fact that William, Prince of Orange, had his horse shod there, when he was on his way to the battle of the Boyne. The centuries which have passed since the old smithy saw those stirring times have wrought small changes in its outward appearance. It stands much as it did on that eventful 1st of July, 1690, save that the trees have grown up around it and that its roof of thatch has been repaired, added to or renewed from time to time. The interior remains untouched.

## SPEAKING THE TRUTH

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**M**ORTAL existence presents many phases of self-deception, each bearing fruit after its kind and each dangerous in proportion to its subtlety. One of the most insidious of these delusions is that sense which appeals to human sympathy under the form of self pity, which poses as a martyr, and feels much aggrieved when it fails to receive the commiseration it desires. He who is under the illusion of this false sense generally looks to every one with whom he comes in contact for the counter-part of his woes, and seems most comfortable and happy when he has succeeded in awakening sympathy in another consciousness to his own disturbed state of thought. To speak the truth to this subtle form of error is not easy, for material sense would rather give the sympathy which is craved.

The common belief in the reality and lawfulness of suffering has perverted the meaning of the term sympathy until it has almost come to mean a fellow-feeling only with the sorrows of another; but the poet has expressed the true meaning in the lines:

"Far wiser he, whose sympathetic mind  
Exults in all the good of all mankind."

It is this nobler concept of sympathy that should inspire every one who is truly desirous of helping his fellowman.

Mary Baker Eddy has written in Science and Health, the Christian Science text-book (p. 421): "It is no more Christianly scientific to see disease than it is to experience it." Hence the necessity for constant watchfulness in the realm of thought against the perversion of the truth through the channels of self-pity. Believing and expressing what is false about one's self or about others can only result in the multiplication of error and it is a violation of the Scriptural injunction: "Speak ye every man the truth to his neighbor." This can always be done, even when it is wisest to refrain from verbal speech for it is always possible to speak the truth in the heart.

The longing for personal happiness and the regard for one's own interests, qualities which are universal and natural, are not incompatible with the truth of being so long as the state of thought does not degenerate into a self-love which is indulged at the expense and to the injury of others. Before we can love our neighbor in the right way we must learn to love ourselves in the right way, otherwise our neighbor is not being benefited by our obedience to the second great commandment.

He who is actuated by a proper self-knowledge will recognize only the image and likeness of God in himself and his fellowman. He refuses to accept the false concept of himself or of another as sick, sinful or limited in any way. Instead of expending a useless pity that adds to another's seeming ills, he will speak the truth that sets the captive free. He does not say, "I am sorry for you," but he says, "Be of good cheer, evil has no dominion over you, for you are God's perfect child." He convinces the sufferer

that an invalid is the manifestation of a false belief, originating in fear, ignorance or sin, which is both selfish and untrue, since God's likeness must reflect the perfection and activity of divine Mind.

A common characteristic of the so-called mind of mortals is the tendency to cling desperately to its own delusions, regarding them as something desirable and praiseworthy. It seems to choose rather to bear its present ills than to make the necessary mental effort to be free. This state of mental indolence would be hopeless but for that divine tenderness and compassion which belong to Spirit and which irresistibly work out the purposes of Love. God so loved the world that He sent for its redemption that wonderful message of Truth which came straight from the heart of Love and was interpreted by His Son.

The loving appeal of this message sooner or later must find its way into even the most darkened consciousness and lead the blind into ways they have not known.

Concerning this might of Spirit Mrs. Eddy has written: "Leaving the seed of Truth to its own vitality, it propagates: the tares cannot hinder it" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 11). Love is synonymous with Truth and the Christian Scientist knows that it is only by reflecting the most compassionate tenderness in his relations with others that he can sow the seeds of Truth which bring forth the fruits of Spirit. Out of the fulness of his own experience he is able to make the necessary mental effort to be free. This state of mental indolence would be hopeless but for that divine tenderness and compassion which belong to Spirit and which irresistibly work out the purposes of Love. God so loved the world that He sent for its redemption that wonderful message of Truth which came straight from the heart of Love and was interpreted by His Son.

The longing for personal happiness and the regard for one's own interests, qualities which are universal and natural, are not incompatible with the truth of being so long as the state of thought does not degenerate into a self-love which is indulged at the expense and to the injury of others. Before we can love our neighbor in the right way we must learn to love ourselves in the right way, otherwise our neighbor is not being benefited by our obedience to the second great commandment.

Christian Science gives deeper meaning to this comfort and stronger pinions to hope by its revelation of man's true relationship to God and to his fellow man. In this relationship there is no place for self-pity nor fellowship with woe, since good is the only reality.

## POLITENESS AND EARLY RISING

**T**HERE is a story going the rounds of the press about a gentleman of prominence, who visited some old-time friends of the days when he was of less importance in the world. After dinner they sat round the fire talking and reminiscing until the clock struck 11. The guest began to snore his yawns and he detected the hostess in a like consideration for his feelings. Another hour struck, and still the talk was dragging on. The visitor began to wonder if his hostess had been obliged to send out for an extra blanket which had been delayed in coming, or why the signal for withdrawing was not given. At last as 1 o'clock struck, his hostess desperately ventured, "Well, Sirs, when do you go to bed?" The guest with undimmed precipitancy replied, "When I get a chance."

This story brings up to most of us similar moments when we have either waited politely for a hostess to give the sign of departure from the circle or we, on our part, have watched a guest to guess if possible when his habitual hour for retiring had arrived. People differ in this habit sufficiently to make it sometimes a difficult thing to know just what is the polite, that is, the more considerate course. Shall we propose a general exodus to bedrooms at the usual hour or shall we defer to his pos-

sible love of late hours? Is it more polite to let the first proposal of bedtime come from him? It would seem as if the hostess should be the one to give the signal, even as she does at the dinner table; but at dinner she waits to see that all the guests have dropped back into a detached attitude, as if the sweets or fruit or whatever it may be on the table have no further interest for them. And then often the gentlemen are left to come drifting back to the drawing room when they like, so there is less a sense of preeminent demand that the guest obey a law of the house in this point than when the hostess requires him or her to go to bed at 10 or 11 or whatever it may be.

At the other end of the night a like question arises. If the rule of the house is early rising shall we enforce it upon a guest? Of course good manners in the guest require him to conform instantly to the rules of the house he visits. On the other hand, if to him it seems a serious hardship to appear with the rest of the family at 7 a. m., shall we disturb his stay by the exaction? It may be said in general that the guest should conform as closely as possible to the habits of the family. If these are not iron-clad rules he may deviate from them according to his host's complaisance.

## SOME HOMERIC DESCRIPTIONS

Short studies in Greek literature

From her immortal brows; with golden studs  
She made her gorgeous mantle fast before,  
Ethereal texture, labor of the hands  
Of Pallas, beautified with various art,  
And braced it with a zone fringed all around  
A hundredfold; her pendants triple gemmed,  
Of liquid luster, in her ears she hung,  
And covered all her glories with a veil  
Sunbright, new woven, bound to her fair feet  
Her small and shapely sandals. Thus attir'd  
In all her ornaments, she issued forth.  
When Achilles, though refusing himself to go into the field, lends his arms to his friend Patroclus, they are thus described. Achilles is called Aeacides from his ancestor.  
Then put Patroclus on his radiant arms Around his legs his polished greaves he clasped,  
With ardent studs secured; the hauberk rich Star spangled of Aeacides the swift Braced to his bosom; slung his brazen sword With silver haft adorned and his broad shield;  
Adjusted to his gallant brows his casque rich Hair crested, waving terribly aloft,  
And with two spears well chosen, filled his grasp.  
Of all Achilles' arms, his spear alone He took not; that huge beam of bulk and length  
Enormous, none, Aeacides except  
In all Achaea's host had power to wield

### Punctuation

Returning from school the other afternoon, a little girl informed her mother that she had learned how to "punctuate."

"Well, dear," said her mother, "and how is it done?"

"Why, when you write 'Hark!' you put a hat-pin after it; and when you ask a question you put a button-hook."

—Lippincott.

If you would convince a man that he does wrong, do right. But do not care to convince him. Men will believe what they see. Let them see.—Thoreau.

## Science And Health

### With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY  
BAKER  
EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

### ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart  
PUBLISHER  
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.  
BOSTON, MASS.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, November 14, 1912.

### Coming Congress Session and Tariff Revision

CERTAIN facts have now become known respecting tariff revision probabilities. A great majority of the Democratic leaders, it is deemed certain, will favor the calling of an extra session, to assemble, perhaps, as early as April 28, 1913. The Sixty-second Congress, which came into existence on March 4, 1911, expires by limitation on March 4 next. Nearly two months, therefore, would elapse, between the close of the next session and the beginning of a special session, in case one should be called. It is pretty generally understood that a very considerable number of leading Democrats, in private and public life, stand opposed to the extra session idea. These, according to a Washington correspondent, "feel that a special tariff session would disturb business," but they hesitate to take an open position on the question lest they might be charged with attempting to influence the party to disregard its platform pledges. On the other hand, the impression prevails that while President-elect Wilson is personally averse to a special session he will accede to the wishes of the political leaders in his party.

The pressure for an extra session, it seems, finds its motive largely in a desire on the part of the tariff revisionists to have legislation of this character over with as quickly as possible. This was the motive that prompted Mr. Taft and his advisers four years ago. The Payne-Aldrich bill was put through in extra session a few months after the inauguration, it is true, but neither Mr. Taft nor his party has heard the last of it yet. It would have been wiser had the Republican President and his friends contented themselves with constructing in regular session a commission system that later would have aided in the carrying on of intelligent, skilful, equitable and satisfactory revision. Time shall decide whether it would not be wiser now for Mr. Wilson and his friends to avoid haste in their effort to correct the Payne-Aldrich mistakes and to go about the whole matter systematically and deliberately. One thing is very certain, partizanship can never frame or pass a tariff measure that will give more than partizan satisfaction. If Mr. Wilson's administration is going to enact a tariff law that will stand, it will have to be a law framed upon information obtained by a non-partizan body.

The House of Representatives is at present Democratic, and it is in a position to do a great service for the incoming administration. If it will pass a bill providing for the formation of a permanent, non-partizan tariff commission, the Senate will in all probability concur and President Taft will doubtless affix his signature to the measure. This commission could be organized in a manner entirely satisfactory to the incoming administration, it could enter upon its duties at once, and it could report its findings and its recommendations to the first regular session of the Sixty-third Congress, a year hence. By following this procedure the Democracy would be able to keep its platform tariff pledge in letter and spirit, the country would breathe freer in the conviction that at last the tariff was being lifted out of politics, and the new President would be relieved from embarrassments and entanglements such as were forced undeservedly and unfairly upon his predecessor.

### Open Play in Football

Just how the Romans played football in Britannia during their occupation of that island is not known, but judging from our knowledge of their ways in general, they must have been the originators of the close formation and wedge system in vogue on the American gridiron until quite recently. Football has been played in a variety of ways through the centuries, it is played in at least three distinct ways now. The regular English soccer game is played in accordance with the rules adopted by the Football Association of England in 1863, with minor changes. The Rugby game, proper, is played under rules especially drawn to meet the requirements of the students of that school. The American Rugby, though based largely upon the Rugby rules, is a departure from them in several important particulars. These two are, strictly speaking, the college games; association football is primarily a kicking game. When first introduced in the United States, and for some time afterward, the Rugby system was adhered to, but as time went on the American game seemed to demand changes, and these were introduced gradually and until the American game differed almost as widely from the Rugby as the Rugby differed from the association. As played in the United States for a number of years until recently points were scored in three ways. Touching the ball down behind the opponents' goal line counted four points. The privilege of a place kick for goal from a point in the field straight out from the touchdown went with this. Five points were scored by a "drop" kick of goal from the field, and two more from a "safety" touchdown. Changes have been made in all these. The touchdown now counts six points, the goal from touchdown one point, the goal from field three points, and the safety touchdown two points. Two halves of forty-five minutes, with a rest of ten minutes between, constituted full playing time. The periods are now four of fifteen minutes each, with intermission of fifteen minutes between second and third. The forward line consisted of the center who put the ball in play by snapping it back between his feet; a guard on each side with duties indicated by the name, a tackle next to each guard, who in defensive play broke through the opposing line to seize the player having the ball, and two end men free in action. Behind the quarterback were two halfbacks and a fullback, reinforced by a guard, who did most of the running with the ball. Here was where the wedge play developed on the one side, to be met by close formation and mass play on the other, and here is where the encounters took place that became so severe as to call for a change in the conduct of the game.

This change, which provides what is known as open play, departs radically from the close formation, mass, rough-and-tumble method that caused so much dissatisfaction, but it is only along the lines of a return to the open system that was generally practised in the early nineties. It gives more freedom and opportunity to individual effort. The center, on the one hand, is not flanked by closely-formed men who simply become a human barrier and depend

upon main strength rather than on intelligence, skill and tactics. Because the player with the ball is now privileged to throw the ball forward, and to break through the defense at any point, the latter must necessarily spread out, and this, in turn makes wedging on the offensive side unnecessary. There is less interfering, pulling and hauling, and more regard for tactical work. To the spectator the contest appears to be more of a game and less of a scramble. Because of rules which minimize greatly the force of personal contact, and tend to develop quickness of eye and alertness of limb, serious collisions and falls are much rarer. The open play gives the slightly built athlete equal advantages with the heavyweights; under it there is equalization and a strong flavor of the square deal, and all this has given the game a fresh hold upon popularity.

TIME was when American interests in Turkey were not so viewed at St. Petersburg as to make probable any proffer of aid from Russia at a time like the present. But now department of state officials are facing the unprecedented situation of having both Great Britain and Russia ready to assume responsibility for protecting life and property of citizens of the United States resident in those regions of Turkey where those nations have ways of exerting moral or physical power. One of the most experienced of American diplomats, Mr. Rockhill, now represents his country at Constantinople. He is competent to advise Washington wisely as to the course to be pursued in dealing with this Anglo-Russian offer. Happily the conduct of most Americans resident within the Turkish empire has been so unselfish and uplifting in its character that from all the combatants in this struggle the aliens are likely to receive exceptionally considerate treatment, unless the anti-Christian war cry is raised by fanatical Moslems and providing the hordes of defeated and desperate soldiers do not get out of hand.

The two fleet and powerful ships of the American navy that steamed away on the 12th instant for service of such sort as may seem necessary later are ordered not to Constantinople but to Smyrna and Beirut, where there are especially deserving interests to be safeguarded and no fleet of foreign vessels, as at Constantinople, is ready to give aid should violence threaten.

Since 1898, when American interests in the Pacific became more tangible, Washington officials have reduced American naval representation in Mediterranean waters. Wise or unwise as this policy may have been in the near past, certainly recent marked changes of the European, Asiatic and African situations as they have to do with the inland sea that has Gibraltar for its western entrance and the Suez for its eastern exit, now make it obvious that the United States should be more worthily represented. National self-respect and the just claims of Americans resident in southern Europe, western Asia and northern Africa seem to make the policy necessary.

### Clean Advertising

the assertion of another expert onlooker whose journalistic experience has made him a competent witness, especially of conditions in New York city.

That there has been a decided uplift of both theory and practice respecting solicitation and acceptance of advertisements, few informed men would dispute if there were to be a national poll of those competent to testify. Nor would there be much if any dissent from Professor Williams' contention that such improvement as has been registered is due mainly to forces working within rather than without the journalistic fold. Just because it has been a movement from within rather than from without has it gone as far as it has. But because this is so, why deprecate any action by society at large aiding in the process?

Speakers at the Sphinx Club banquet hardly did justice, in our opinion, to the value of federal and state legislation intended to aid in the process of raising advertising standards. Back of the organized group of advertising men pledged to put an end to false and vulgar forms of advertising and merchandising must stand public opinion and the law which society has framed penalizing offenders.

Journalists of the older generation, facing contemporary problems of the calling, are prone to make a fetish of liberty and to deride social action in connection with their business; whereas the fact is, as Jane Addams has pointed out in a recent number of the Survey, the next great task of the American democracy is to study the application to the business of publicity of ideals of justice, truth, honor and social service that are being insisted upon in every other sphere of national life.

A CAMPAIGN for investigation of the economy and efficiency of administration of government by the commonwealth of Massachusetts began when Speaker Walker carried through his budget system scheme. With the coming of Governor Foss to power another and more inclusive proposition was presented to the public and to legislators, and being backed by public opinion, the law establishing an economy commission went through at the last session of the General Court. Biding his time Governor Foss has deferred nomination of commissioners until the present hour. If his nominees pass the gauntlet of approval by the council, then the state soon will have busy at work a group of three men, one of them the state auditor, and all intent on a job that when done, if done well, must reduce administrative costs in the vast business carried on by the state. This in turn of course means lowered taxes.

On its own initiative and also subject to the call of the Governor, the Legislature and important legislative committees, this permanent commission on economy and efficiency will make special investigations when need for light on specific issues is felt by the executive or by lawmakers. In the field of the state this new body with semi-judicial and semi-administrative functions will do what the finance commission has done and still is doing for the city of Boston.

In addition to responses to what might be called emergency

calls, the commissioners will find their normal duties and responsibilities in examination of all claims for legislative appropriations made by state institutions. The Legislature, in making up the annual budget, and the Governor, in approving or vetoing general and specific measures, will have the counsel of this advisory board. Moreover, upon this commission will devolve general supervision of the financial policy of the state, so far as it has to do with reorganization of methods of administration, coordination or elimination of departments, classification of employees, determination of wage and salary scales and similar details.

In short, the state for the first time is to have at its disposal data bearing upon the cost and the results of administration of agencies for which great sums are voted annually to make possible and concrete the evolving social policy of the people. Nor is the scheme without adequate power. Care has been taken to give the commission authority of inquisition as to facts that verges on the drastic, but it also reflects the present popular mood. Opposed by astute, powerful interests that prefer darkness rather than light, the American democracy today, even in the chief seats of former resistance to official invasion of private rights, now gladly bestows on state officials powers that eighteenth century Americans would have sacrificed life rather than grant.

PRECISELY because responsibility and power centered in Canalejas, as with so many other statesmen, had modified the extreme radicalism of his youth and his first years in politics, he has had a truncated career, and fallen at the hands of

This anarch-Caliban  
Whose Judas hands betray while they embrace—  
This fool-field masked as man,  
Whose black, blood-madness, ravening and blind  
Would make the assassin's code a law for all mankind.

But from this new victimization, as from that of Stolypin and the long list of those who fell earlier, the only lesson coming to the discerning onlooker is, that with each similar act of license the condition of seekers after liberty grows worse than it was before.

Whether agnostic secularist or superstitious clerical aroused the hatred that ended the Spanish prime minister's career, the result will be the same. A revolt of the conscience of the Spanish people will carry the nation a long way on toward the genuine liberalism for which both the fallen premier and the brave young monarch were working hand in hand. But the first and the immediate effect of the assassination will be to make more difficult the efforts of those persons who, knowing the need of national reforms, labor to secure them in legal ways. Authority, wherever centered, instinctively hardens and becomes relentless when thus attacked.

The worst indictment possible of a statesman is to have it said of him, "what he is, he was; what he was, he is." The dangerous conservative is the man of whom it can be said, as it was of the second Pitt: "He never grew; he was cast." Canalejas had toned down his ardent liberalism under the pressure of facts that could not be budged now. But he had not betrayed his idealism, only made it practical in its form, which is the supreme test of statesmanship of the type of Cavour and Lincoln. To the anarchist such compromise with social conditions, such patience in gaining ends, such recognition of legitimate differences of opinion due to differing personal experiences, and such determination to take half a loaf where a whole one cannot be had seems treasonable. Hence he is for extinction of the practical idealist. A fanatic himself, the anarchist puts an end to a genuine liberal because the latter declines to be a violent radical. Were the result not so tragic it would be sardonically humorous, and rendered none the less so by the anarchist's protests that his own gospel of violence shall not be valid when his own deeds are being socially punished.

Not from France, not from England, not from Kansas, but from Germany comes the latest move for a radical innovation in male attire. The proposition is more progressive than any that ever came out of California or Oregon or Illinois. It is doubtful if even the Massachusetts progressives would stand for it, for what it aims at is the abolition from man's apparel of the waistcoat, the trousers, the hat and the collar. For these the reformers would substitute smock or blouse suits such as the stage Romans wear when Antony is delivering his oration; knee breeches would be permissible for evening; the blouse would take the place of the shirt, and, therefore, no collars would be necessary, and the hair would be a sufficient covering for the head. Regarding this platform from the standpoint of late in July or early in August, it seems for the time being too good to be true; regarding it, however, from the standpoint of late in December or early in January it appears to be lacking in some essential particulars.

Nothing need be said of the spectacle that a man would present in a smock or blouse, hatless and collarless, say, on a downtown street, on the stock exchange, in any of his usual vocations, because it speaks to the imagination for itself; but think of a whole community of men running around in such trim as this, trying to do business, to put through deals, to borrow money at the bank, to sell goods, to argue cases in court, to act the part of prominent citizens or to hold offices of honor and responsibility! It seems too much. And it is doubtful if the evening dress of smock and knee breeches would help matters. If the head of the family should come to the table now in attire of this kind, the rest of the family would leave by the nearest door and return only with the police.

However, let us not be too sure. Over in Germany they are said to be adopting the new style little by little. Many have dropped the collar; many more have dropped the trousers and taken to the knee breeches, and they say that they never felt more comfortable in their lives. Some have discarded the hat. Only the more extremely progressive have taken to the full uniform, but cautious observers say that nothing can stop the onward sweep of the reform. Men, they point out, are everywhere chafing under the tyranny of clothes. The disposition on all sides is to shed things. It takes too long to dress and undress. One has too much on when one is dressed. Underthings and overthings, and waistcoats, and sweaters and coats and overcoats and topcoats, contribute toward making the average man at certain seasons simply a bundle of textiles.

There seems to be real reason for this reform. But let it come in instalments. Let it be broken to us gently. If possible let it be inaugurated in midsummer and on the seashore. This will give men in general a chance to think about it.

### Economy and Efficiency Commission

### Latest Attack Upon Male Attire